DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 448 939 PS 029 179

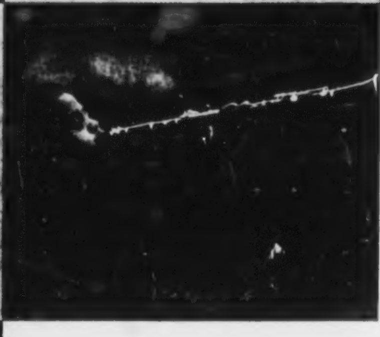
AUTHOR	Reder, Nancy D.
TITLE	Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives.
INSTITUTION	Finance Project, Washington, DC.
SPONS AGENCY	DeWitt Wallace/Reader's Digest Fund, Pleasantville, NY.
PUB DATE	2000-03-00
NOTE	217p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Finance Project, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005. Tel: 202-628-4200; Fax: 202-628-4205; Web site: http://www.financeproject.org (Hard copy, $20, plus shipping and handling. May be downloaded free from Web site).
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Directories/Catalogs (132) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*After School Education; *After School Programs; Community Programs; Elementary Secondary Education; *Federal Aid; Federal Programs; *Financial Support; School Community Relationship

ABSTRACT

Noting the increasing need for improved access to quality after-school services, this guide to federal funding sources for out-of-school time programs and community schools (OST/CS) is designed to assist program leaders, policymakers, and others in nonprofit, public, and private organizations in taking advantage of federal funding opportunities. In addition to discussing opportunities and strategies for gaining access to and using federal funds, the guide includes a catalog with information on 121 federal programs. Following an introductory section, Section 2 of the guide examines the changing context for financing OST/CS programs, discussing trends in social welfare, health care, federal programs, the national economy, tobacco settlements with states, and implications for programs' financial strategies. Section 3 describes the various types of federal funding mechanisms, their structures, and requirements. Section 4 lays out a framework for considering how to choose which federal programs might be tapped for a particular initiative, and provides information about funding levels. Section 5 presents an array of strategies for maximizing federal funds and creating more flexibility in using federal funding streams, including examples of OST/CS programs that have successfully implemented these approaches and tips for using these strategies. Section 6 is the catalog of federal programs that can support OST/CS programs, including a matrix of programs by service domain and a 1-page summary of 121 federal programs. The guide's three appendices list the federal programs by sponsoring agency, delineate which federal programs have a specific grantee, and display federal programs by type of funding. A list of organizational and published resources completes the report. (KB)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 448 939



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Finding Funding:

A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

C. D. Hayes

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1

PS 029179

The FINANCE PROJECT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Finding Funding:

A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives

by Nancy D. Reder

The FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-4200, (fax) 628-4205, www.financeproject.org

Funding provided by Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE v

I. INTRODUCTION 1

- Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives 1
- Overview of this Guide 2

II. THE CHANGING CONTEXT FOR FINANCING OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROGRAMS 5

- State of the Economy 6
- Welfare Reform 6
- Devolution 7
- Health Care Reforms 7
- Tobacco Settlements 8

III. FEDERAL FUNDING: THE BASICS 11

- Types of Federal Funding 11
- Matching Requirements 13

IV. GETTING A HANDLE ON FEDERAL FUNDING 15

- Programs Targeted to Out-of-School Time and Community School Activities 15
- Programs with the Potential to Support Out-of-School Time and Community School Activities 17

V. STRATEGIES FOR MAKING THE BEST USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS 23

- Maximizing Federal Revenue 23
- Creating More Flexibility 34
- Looking Forward, Planning Ahead 40

VI. CATALOG OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS 43

Table 1. Federal Programs and Their Service Domains 48
Table 2. Catalog of Federal Programs 54

APPENDICES 179

Appendix A. Programs Listed by Federal Agency 179
Appendix B. Specific Grantees for Selected Federal Programs 182
Appendix C. Federal Programs Listed by Service Domain and Type of Federal Funding 185

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES 193

Publications 193
Organizations 195

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PREFACE

The need for improved access to quality services for children and their families is being felt across the nation. The number of children with one or both parents in the workforce continues to grow, spurred by growth in the economy, changes in public attitudes, and work requirements under welfare reform. This has led to a growing demand for preschool care and education as well as out-of-school time programs for school-age children. Furthermore, public understanding of the importance of quality care and activities to children's healthy development — not only for young children but also for older children in the hours they are not in school — is growing. Finally, there is an increasing sense that many families and communities need an array of supports and services to help them in raising children who can succeed in the economy and society, and that these needs can best be met in a comprehensive fashion at the community level.

In response to these concerns, a wide variety of early childhood and, more recently, out-of-school time initiatives are being implemented across the country. These range from well-established state programs to community-based demonstration and pilot programs. Among the many challenges these initiatives face are developing financing plans and finding funding that will support their goals not only in the short-term, but also over time. While financing is but one of several key elements that must be in place to ensure sustainability, developing and implementing financing strategies that are aligned with long-term program goals is critical to ensuring the ongoing success of these initiatives.

The Finance Project's mission is to support decision making that produces and sustains good results for children, families, and communities by developing and disseminating information, knowledge, tools, and technical assistance for improved policies, programs, and financing strategies. Its current activities include providing technical assistance on financing and sustainability to several networks of state and local leaders implementing innovative child and family initiatives. One such technical assistance effort is the Out-of-School Time Project. Under this project, The Finance Project is working with leaders in 23 communities to develop sustainability plans and financing strategies for out-of-school time and community school initiatives.

There are a variety of strategies for financing such community-based initiatives for children and families, and typically, successful program leaders will use multiple approaches to mobilize the resources they need. Amongst the portfolio of available financing approaches is making good use of available federal funds. Federal grant programs offer a potentially important source of revenue for starting up, operating, and expanding community-based initiatives to meet the needs of children and families. Maximizing federal funding can help leverage other funds, build a more sustainable base of funding, and increase program capacity. The creative and flexible use of these funds can also support and enhance the effective delivery of comprehensive, integrated services for children and families.

This guide to federal funding sources for out-of-school time programs and community schools is designed to help policy makers, program leaders, system-building advocates and others take advantage of federal funding opportunities. It identifies and summarizes over 120 federal programs that have the potential to support out-of-school time and community school initiatives, provides information on the structure and amount of federal funding available from these sources, and presents strategies for maximizing federal revenues and using these revenues to create more flexible funding. Numerous examples, strategic considerations, information tables, and references to further resources are included to help readers pursue federal funding options. The Finance Project will be publishing a companion guide to federal funding sources for early childhood initiatives in the near future.

The Finance Project would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their contributions to the preparation of this guide. The guide was authored by Nancy D. Reder, Outreach and Dissemination Coordinator for The

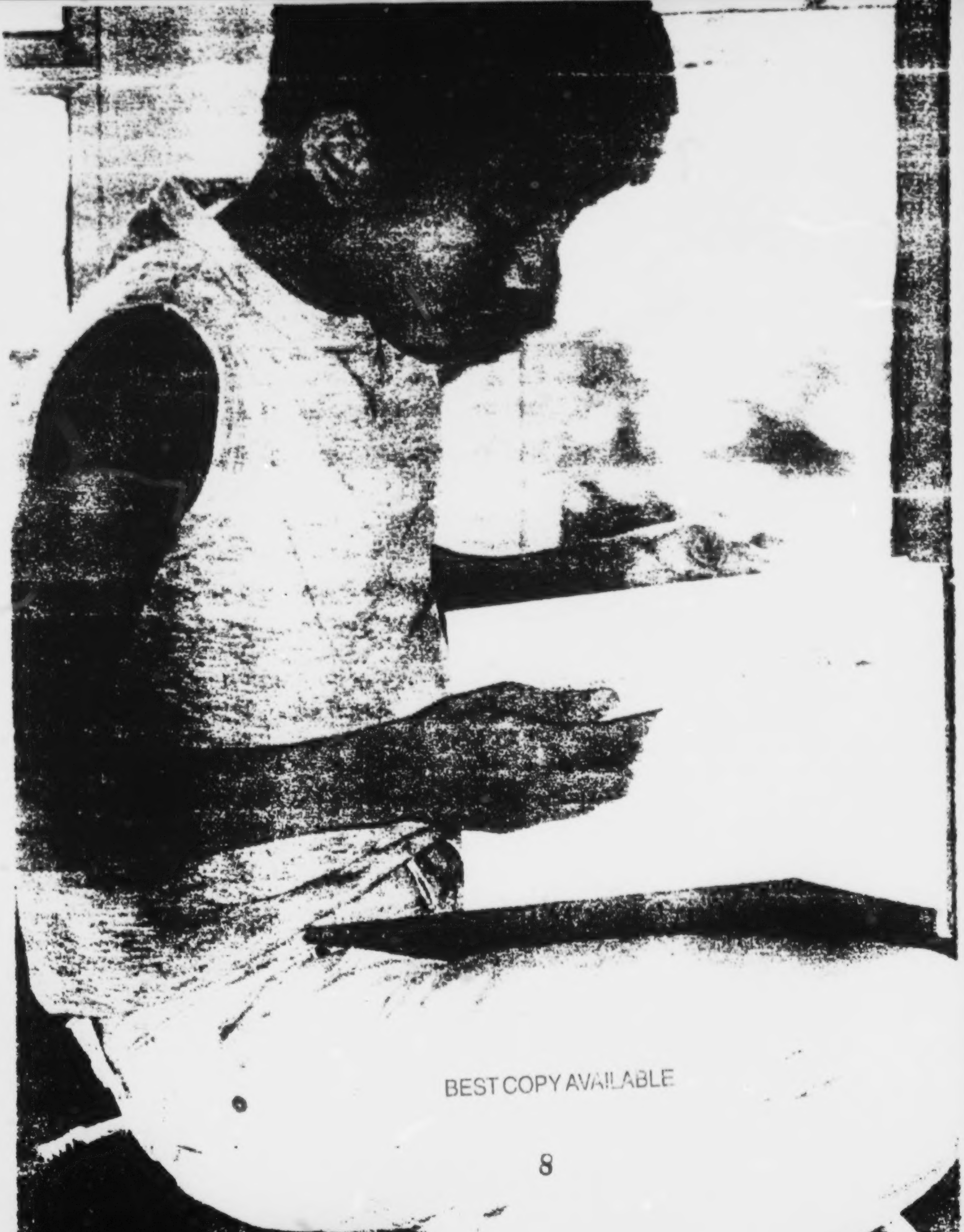
Finance Project. April Kaplan, Program Manager at The Finance Project, provided technical support in developing the database template. Credit is also due to Hansine Fisher of the Institute for Human Services Management, author of the companion guide to early childhood programs, who developed the framework used in both guides for presenting and analyzing federal programs. Carol Cohen, Deputy Director and Sharon Deich, Program Manager at The Finance Project provided oversight for this project. Funding was provided by the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds as part of The Finance Project's Out-of-School Time Project.

Development of the catalog of programs included in the guide is the result of a joint effort between The Finance Project and the National Partnership for Reinventing Government (NPR). Among the many federal personnel who provided information for the catalog, The Finance Project is especially grateful to Felicia Wong, Program Manager at NPR, who coordinated the review of program descriptions by federal agency representatives, and to Adrianna DeKanter of the Department of Education and Ann Rosewater of the Department of Health and Human Services, who facilitated the review of programs within their agencies.

The Finance Project also extends its thanks to the following individuals who provided helpful comments and guidance on earlier drafts of this guide: Joan Lombardi, child care consultant and former director of the Child Care Bureau; Sheri DeBoe Johnson of the United Way of America; Danielle Ewen at Children's Defense Fund; Mark Greenberg at the Center for the Study of Social Policy; Joy Dryfoos, social policy researcher and author; and Andrew Williams at the Child Care Bureau.

Each of the contributors to this guide helped shape it into a resource that we hope will be useful to out-of-school time and community school leaders across the country.

Cheryl D. Hayes
Executive Director



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I. INTRODUCTION

Nationwide, the demand for affordable, high-quality out-of-school time and community school (OST/CS) programs is growing rapidly. Increases in the number of school-age children who spend time alone during non-school hours, and research studies showing the negative effects of leaving children unsupervised, have created a new urgency for improved access to supports and services for school-age children and their families. In response, government at all levels and several national foundations have launched new initiatives to develop and expand OST/CS programs across the country. The ways in which these programs are financed are critical to their success.

One important financing option for OST/CS leaders is gaining access to and using federal funding. Federal funding, provided through an array of departments, programs, and funding mechanisms, has the potential to provide significant resources for coalitions or partnerships working to develop and strengthen systems of care outside of school hours and for individual program leaders looking for new resources to support out-of-school time programs and activities. Yet, program leaders often are not aware of these potential funding sources, and they frequently have difficulty accessing funds, even if they know about them.

This guide to federal funding is designed to assist program leaders, policy makers, and others in nonprofit, public, and private organizations who are currently providing or want to provide out-of-school time programs or broader-based community school services. The guide is one of a series of tools being developed by The Finance Project in conjunction with a technical assistance project to help OST/CS programs and leaders develop short- and long-term financing strategies.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL INITIATIVES

Out-of-school time and community school programs are two different, but related approaches to meeting the needs of children and families. Out-of-school time programs generally focus on structured activities for school-age children (ages five through 18) during the hours that they are not in school. They provide recreational, academic, and developmental opportunities that supplement the education provided in a typical school day. These programs may take place before and after school, on weekends, over holidays, or during the summer. Examples of activities provided include organized sports, dance, or art programs; tutoring or homework help; mentoring; community service; or youth development activities. These activities may take place in schools or off-site at churches, YM/YWCAs, community-based recreational centers, or other private or nonprofit facilities. They may be sponsored by the school system or, as is frequently the case, by a nonprofit or community-based organization such as the Y or a city's recreation department.

Community schools may offer the same programs as out-of-school time initiatives, but in addition, they support other efforts and activities for families and/or the extended community. These additional activities may be housed in the school and/or at a neighboring community center and may include, for example, early childhood programs, health clinics, job search and other employment-related activities, adult literacy programs, social service referral or application assistance, parenting classes, substance abuse counseling, group counseling, or housing assistance. Community schools are often referred to by other names or by a particular program model (e.g., extended service schools, lighted schoolhouses, Beacons full-service schools, university-assisted schools, and Schools of the 21st Century, to name just a few). Just as the potential participants in community school activities are a broader group than those for out-of-school time programs, potential sources of federal funding also are much broader.

There are a number of reasons for addressing the financing needs of both types of programs within a single guide. Both of these types of programs are important elements of a comprehensive system of community-based supports and services for children and families. Policy makers and the public are paying more attention to the vital role that these programs play in every community. Increasingly, educators and others are looking to out-of-school time initiatives to address multiple community needs, such as remedial education, crime prevention, enrichment, and cultural activities. As programs grow and expand in an effort to meet these needs, the lines between out-of-school time programs and community schools begin to blur. Whether in the context of an out-of-school time program or as part of a community school, operating and sustaining these programs requires financial support from a variety of sources. Ultimately, the funding mix will likely include a combination of federal, state, local, and private funding. Maximizing the use of federal funding is just one piece of the financing puzzle.

OVERVIEW OF THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed to assist coalitions of groups working to build systems of out-of-school time care, and leaders of OST/CS initiatives in supporting their short- and long-term financing needs. In addition to discussing opportunities and strategies for gaining access to and using federal funds, the guide contains a catalog that provides information on 121 federal programs that can potentially provide financing for OST/CS initiatives. Some of the programs are well-known funding sources for out-of-school time care (e.g., the Child Care and Development Block Grant, now referred to as the Child Care and Development Fund), while others are less well-known, such as the Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP), which provides grants to support mentoring programs for at-risk youth.

By perusing this information, policy makers and program leaders can make an initial determination as to whether a particular federal program might be a potential funding source. In selecting the federal programs to include in this guide, a broad view was taken in order to address the funding needs of both out-of-school time programs and community schools. As a result, the programs included in the catalog support a range of educational and social service activities. This guide also includes some programs that do not fund only direct services, but may support other components of a program, such as:

- facilities, including the acquisition, remodeling, or expansion of space, playground equipment, or furniture;
- transportation to and from program activities;
- technical assistance and/or professional development;
- collaborative efforts between community-based organizations and local government or institutions of higher education; and
- planning activities for out-of-school time or community school initiatives or programs.

To help guide program leaders, system builders, and policy makers through the federal funding maze, this guide includes the following:

- **Section II** looks at the changing context for financing OST/CS programs. Welfare reform, the trend towards devolution of federal programs, the nation's strong economy that has been producing state budget surpluses, state settlements with the tobacco companies, and health care reform have all changed the environment in which OST/CS programs exist. These trends all have implications for potential financing strategies.
- **Section III** describes the various types of federal funding mechanisms, and their structures and requirements.

- **Section IV** lays out a framework for thinking about how to choose which federal programs might be tapped for a particular initiative, and provides information about federal funding levels.
- **Section V** presents an array of strategies for maximizing federal funds and creating more flexibility in using federal funding streams. The section includes examples of OST/CS programs that have successfully implemented these approaches and tips for using these strategies.
- **Section VI** contains a catalog of federal programs that can support OST/CS programs. Each program is categorized by service domains, (the service areas targeted by the program) in order to help program leaders identify which programs might support a particular activity. The section includes the following tables:
    - **Table I** is a matrix of the federal programs by service domain. (For a list of service domains, see page 43.) This allows the reader to quickly identify which programs can potentially be tapped to fund a specific activity.
    - **Table II** is a catalog of federal programs. Listed in alphabetical order, the catalog provides a one-page summary of 121 federal programs, including application information, web site addresses, and telephone numbers for those interested in pursuing a source further. A brief description of the kinds of activities that can be funded is included.

In addition to the sections described above, the guide includes three appendices.

- **Appendix A** lists the federal programs cataloged in Section VI by their federal sponsoring agency.
- **Appendix B** includes a list of federal programs from Table II that have a specific grantee (e.g., an institution of higher education, a local education agency, etc.), so that program leaders can easily identify who is eligible and, therefore, who they would need to partner with to access these funds.
- **Appendix C** displays the federal programs by type of funding (e.g., block grant, entitlement, discretionary programs) and service domain. This information can help program leaders further develop their funding strategies.

A list of resources, including publications and organizations, for program initiative leaders and policy makers, follows the appendices.

Federal funds can be important sources of revenue for OST/CS initiatives. They can be used to fund individual pieces of an initiative or to leverage other program funds in order to maximize their impact. Ultimately, however, a successful financing strategy for OST/CS initiatives will likely incorporate a variety of strategies, of which federal funding is but one component.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

II. THE CHANGING CONTEXT FOR FINANCING OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Changing socio-demographic trends over the past 25 years have led to dramatic increases in the number of school-age children who spend time alone before and after school. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 1997 there were approximately 24 million school-age children with parents either in the workforce or pursuing education or training. Many of these children, with no other alternative, come home to empty houses or spend their out-of-school time unsupervised. Welfare reform has exacerbated this situation as women who were formerly at home are now either working or participating in training activities. As more women with children have entered the labor force, the shortage of out-of-school time programs has become even more critical. The demand for programs that nurture healthy development and meet the needs of children, families, and communities continues to grow faster than the supply.

A variety of new initiatives demonstrate that federal, state, and local policy makers recognize the need for improved access to high quality, affordable OST/CS programs. A relatively recent federal initiative, the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CLC) program, supports school-linked programs in economically disadvantaged and rural communities. The Fiscal Year 2000 budget includes $450 million for the CLCs, a 200 percent increase over the FY 1999 budget. This increased funding will enable the program to expand to nearly 7,500 schools nationwide. Yet even with this new focus on the needs of school-age children and their families, the demand for OST/CS programs far exceeds their availability.

At the same time, states and communities across the country are moving toward providing more comprehensive, family-focused, preventive supports and services. This movement recognizes the inadequacies of traditional systems of highly categorical, fragmented programs and attempts to address the multiple, interrelated needs of children and families more effectively. Missouri's school-based integrated service delivery program, Caring Communities, provides one example of this comprehensive approach. It provides a continuum of preventive and early intervention programs for children and families. California's Healthy Start, which began in 1991, is a community-developed and community-controlled effort to provide comprehensive support services at or near schools.

At the local level, there also are a number of innovative programs and approaches for providing out-of-school time care and community school programs. San Francisco was one of the first local communities to guarantee funding for children's programs in its annual budget. Proposition J amended the city charter to set aside a portion of the property tax each year to increase children's services and prevent budget cuts for a ten-year period. Across the Bay, the City of Oakland adopted Measure K, which sets aside 2.5 percent of that city's budget for programs for children and families. Residents of the City of Seattle have twice voted to support the Families and Education Levy, which created a fund to support programs for children and families, including out-of-school time care.

Nonprofit and community-based groups are also expanding out-of-school time initiatives. In New York City, the Beacons schools provide children and adults with recreation, social services, educational opportunities, vocational training, health education, and other activities at neighborhood schools. The Beacons model is one of four extended service school models being replicated nationwide with support from the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds (WRD).

While the number of out-of-school time initiatives is growing, the increasing demand in communities throughout the country for quality OST/CS initiatives is putting pressure on policy makers to allocate additional funding at all levels of government to support these programs. This demand is fueled by a variety of factors that are having, or will potentially have, a significant impact on the ways in which services are provided for children and families. The discussion that follows summarizes five of these factors, including the strength of the economy, welfare reform, devolution of federal programs, health care reforms, and tobacco settlements.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

The nation's strong economy has pushed the unemployment rate to its lowest levels in three decades. The strong economy is also fueling a significant increase in demand for both early childhood and out-of-school time programs. This demand is cutting across all income levels. One consequence of the strong economy is the surplus of entry-level jobs, which is drawing more low-wage workers into the labor force. Many of these workers are former welfare recipients, who are finding job opportunities at the same time that they are subject to new work requirements and time limits for receiving income assistance. However, for low-income workers, the need for subsidized care is acute because entry-level jobs often do not pay enough to cover the costs associated with child care.

WELFARE REFORM

Passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996, more commonly known as welfare reform, has had a profound impact on how states relate to their most vulnerable populations and how the federal government provides support to the states for their income assistance programs. First, the law established a block grant to the states in place of a long-standing entitlement program that guaranteed public assistance to all eligible persons. States now have a fixed amount of federal funding from which to draw on to provide cash subsidies and other services to the nation's most vulnerable families. If its number of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients goes down, a state will have more funds to spend on services. However, if the TANF rolls increase, states may have to choose between restricting eligibility, reducing cash subsidies or services in order to cover everyone who qualifies, or increasing the amount of state funding.

At the same time, states have more flexibility than ever before in shaping their assistance programs. The implications of these changes continue to be debated, even as states move forward to revamp their programs to conform to the second major change — the shift in emphasis from "welfare" to "work." As noted above, the implementation of strict work requirements is having a domino effect, increasing the demand for other supports and services for vulnerable children and families, including the demand for out-of-school time care as more low-income parents enter the labor force.

Welfare reform has both increased the demand for out-of-school time programs and provided more federal funds that can be used to support OST/CS initiatives. The combination of welfare reform and a booming economy has caused welfare rolls to fall more quickly than anticipated. As a result, states are continuing to receive federal funding from their TANF block grants at a level that previously was required to meet the needs of a larger welfare population. This creates opportunities to channel surplus block grant funds into support services for former and current TANF recipients and other very low-income families. In the near term, this may mean that more state funding is available to support community schools and out-of-school time initiatives. However, the additional services, such as expanded child care subsidies, substance abuse treatment, family counseling, etc., are not required by federal law, and their funding may be reliant on the economy of the individual state. If the number of TANF recipients in a state increases due to a faltering economy, the state's funds may be directed back to income supplements, and the windfall currently available for other services could dissipate.

DEVOLUTION

The trend towards moving responsibility and decision making away from the federal government and onto the states is not new. Some of the earlier block grants, Title XX (the Social Services Block Grant) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), originally authorized in the 1970s, were specifically designed to give states and communities flexibility in determining which programs to fund within parameters developed at the federal level. During the 1980s, the Reagan Administration sought, with mixed results, more devolution of decision making to the states by creating block grants and reducing federal rules for numerous human service programs.

More recently, devolution has cropped up in the design of new federal initiatives that fund supports and services for children and their families, including the new State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP). Under this program, which is a supplement to the federal Medicaid program, states have wide latitude to set parameters, including eligibility rules and covered services. The passage of welfare reform legislation in 1996 is one of the most visible examples of the devolution trend. The TANF program not only block-grants funding to the states, but it also eliminates many federal requirements that previously existed under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Thus, states have much more latitude in designing their TANF programs, including restrictions and sanctions, than they ever had with their AFDC programs.

Devolution brings both flexibility and new responsibilities in terms of program parameters and financing. The new flexibility allows states to craft programs that are tailored to the specific needs of their residents. At the same time, there is an increased burden on community leaders — including those involved in building systems of OST/CS initiatives — to ensure that federal funds support needed services, including out-of-school and community school programs. Thus, local leaders will need to be aware of state actions that affect their ability to access these funds for OST/CS programs.

HEALTH CARE REFORMS

Changes in the funding of health care for low-income children and families have the potential to provide additional sources of funding for out-of-school time and community school initiatives that provide health care services. Access to both primary and specialized health care is vital to the well-being of children and youth and their families. Low-income children are particularly vulnerable to heath-related development problems because of their families' lack of access to the health care system. Congress has recently enacted laws designed to increase access to health insurance (and, by extension, to health care). The most important change was contained in the welfare reform legislation, which enables families to maintain their Medicaid coverage after they leave the TANF rolls. In addition, S-CHIP extends the health care insurance net. S-CHIP, enacted in 1997, will provide $24 billion over five years to help states expand health insurance to children whose families earn too much to qualify for traditional Medicaid, but cannot afford private health insurance. Over one-half of the states have extended S-CHIP benefits to families with children under the age of one whose incomes are at 185 percent or 200 percent of the poverty level.

Yet, even with these changes, a recent report from the U.S. Census Bureau indicated that 44 million people, including 11 million children, lack health insurance in the United States.[1] As a result, formidable barriers still exist for many individuals who need access to health care. Low-income children and families are particularly vulnerable, because they are less likely to have insurance coverage and less able to afford health care. In an effort to address this concern, many community schools consider health care to be a critical component of the services they provide. As a result, they may provide health care services to children attending school and may extend services to their families and others in the community as well.

---

[1] As reported in *The Washington Post* on October 4, 1999

However, funding for school-based health clinics has not always been easy to find. Private foundations, such as the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the federal government have provided some funding for school-based health clinics, but not enough to meet the growing demand. Some community schools are utilizing Medicaid funds in creative ways to improve the health care of children. For example, in Rhode Island, schools that needed to undergo lead abatement found a means of using Medicaid to fund their programs because of the direct health hazard to students attending those schools. Other school districts have used administrative claiming under Medicaid to cover the administrative costs of operating school-based health clinics (see page 30).

The debate over what changes, if any, to make in the health care financing and delivery system continues unabated. What is clear, however, is that as needs and policies shift, there may be new opportunities to use federal funds to support community-based health services for children and families, including those delivered through out-of-school time programs and community schools.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENTS

The recent settlements between the tobacco industry and the states will provide states with approximately $250 billion in new revenue over the next 25 years. Because there are no restrictions on the use of this money, each state will be able to craft its own spending plan. As a result, there is a new and unprecedented opportunity to increase funding for services and supports for children and families. States are beginning to consider both how they will manage their tobacco settlement funds and what programs and services they will fund with the new revenue. In combination with other fiscal actions taken, decisions made today on how to use tobacco settlements funds could have a profound impact on the availability of programs and services for children well into the next generation and beyond.

Substantive decisions on the purposes and programs towards which the money will be put will determine the extent to which children and their families will directly benefit. Information to date indicates that states are placing a high priority on using the money for services that will reach children and families either through health and tobacco cessation and prevention programs, or through direct services, such as education and social services.

Together, these policy and program trends reflect an increased awareness on the part of the public and policy makers of how supportive and preventive strategies can work together to better serve children and families. OST/CS programs are well positioned to bring these programs to school-age children, their families and their communities. Understanding the various types of federal funding options and how they are distributed is a key component of this strategy and is the subject of the next section.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

III. FEDERAL FUNDING: THE BASICS

TYPES OF FEDERAL FUNDING

Federal funds are distributed to states and communities through a variety of mechanisms. Each of them is designed to serve a particular purpose, and each comes with its own set of rules and requirements. Understanding the various types of funds, their purposes, and requirements is the first step in maximizing federal dollars.

The federal programs listed in this guide that support out-of-school time and community school (OST/CS) initiatives can be grouped into the following categories:

- **Entitlement programs** are designed to guarantee that all individuals who meet the eligibility criteria are served. There are several entitlement programs listed in this guide, including Medicaid (Title XIX), Foster Care (Title IV-E), the school lunch and school breakfast programs, and two other food programs, the Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). While these programs can also be classified as either formula grants or direct payments, we have identified them as entitlements because they are unique in that as long as intended grantees meet the program requirements, they are eligible to receive benefits from the program. Some federal entitlement funds flow directly to state agencies, which have responsibility for operating the particular program or turning the funds over to local agencies to operate the program. For example, some states operate their IV-E program on a statewide basis; in other states, city or county governments run the program. States may also use federal entitlement funds to contract with private nonprofit agencies to perform specific activities that are part of the state plan. Federal funds from the four food programs flow directly to the program sponsor.

  TIP: Entitlements provide important opportunities for leveraging state dollars — usually through their matching requirements. (See page 26 for a description of leveraging.)

- **Formula or block grants** provide a fixed allocation of funds to states based on an established formula that may, for example, be linked to a state's poverty rate. States need to submit a general plan to the federal agency that oversees the program, describing the broad functions and population to be served by the state program. Examples of these kinds of grants include the Child Care and Development Fund (previously called the Child Care and Development Block Grant), the Social Services Block Grant, and the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. Like entitlements, block grants flow directly to state agencies that have responsibility for operating the particular program or turning the funds over to local agencies to run. (Unlike entitlements, however, formula grants do not guarantee to cover everyone who is eligible.) State agencies also may turn funds over to a variety of local government or nonprofit agencies to operate programs. The Social Services Block Grant is traditionally distributed in this latter way.

  TIP: To access block grant funds such as Title I, community-based organizations need to work in collaboration with their state or local program administrators. (In the case of Title I, the local administrator is the local education agency.)

- **Discretionary or program grants** fund a wide range of targeted federal efforts, from juvenile delinquency prevention to airport construction. Depending on the program requirements, state and local governments, community-based organizations, or coalitions of community groups and agencies can apply directly to the sponsoring federal agency to gain access to these funds through a competitive bidding process. Application for discretionary grants does not guarantee an award, and the amounts received by grantees are not predetermined by a formula. Examples of discretionary grants include the Drug-Free Communities Program, administered by the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Outreach Partnership Center Program.

> *TIP: OST/CS initiatives can learn about discretionary program opportunities and funding deadlines in the Federal Register, which can be found online at www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces140.html (It also is available in hard copy at many public libraries.)*

- **Demonstration grants** are pilot projects that generally involve a small number of sites in an effort to learn about the effectiveness of a new program or approach. An effective demonstration grant program may lead to further funding in the form of discretionary grants. Demonstration grants also are awarded on a competitive basis and can go to state and local governments, or to community-based organizations, depending on the program's eligibility requirements. For example, Adolescent Family Life Demonstration Project grants are available to a wide variety of public and private nonprofit entities.

> *TIP: Demonstration projects usually include a rigorous evaluation. Think about partnering with a university that can provide expertise in this area.*

- **Direct Loan programs** enable community-based organizations, public and private entities, and some private businesses to borrow funds, sometimes at below-market rates, from public or private lenders for specific purposes. Loan programs can provide funds directly to a program or initiative or to community-based institutions that act as intermediaries. For example, the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (administered by the Treasury Department) provides funds to intermediary agencies that, in turn, make loans to community organizations. On the other hand, the Agriculture Department's Community Facilities Loan Program provides both loans and grants directly to a variety of organizations working to develop community facilities for public use in rural areas. Loan funds go directly to the loan applicant, which is responsible for repayment. The loans are available to public entities, as well as nonprofit organizations.

TIP: Borrowing provides a way of financing expenditures for items with a long useful life (e.g., facilities or other capital improvements) by paying for them over time rather than all at once. These loan programs can help make borrowing more affordable.

- **Guaranteed/Insured Loan programs** also allow community-based organizations or private entities to borrow funds at low rates of interest from community lenders, because the loans are backed by the federal government. The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, for example, provides guaranteed and insured loans to communities for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. Loan guarantees identified in this guide have the potential to assist community-based organizations to undertake capital improvements or provide the impetus to for-profit entities to undertake large-scale development programs in economically distressed neighborhoods. Under these programs, a private lending institution makes the loan directly to the community-based organization (or fiscal agent for the organization) or the developers. The federal government guarantees the loan, but the lender is a private entity.

TIP: Some federal loan programs include technical assistance to help community organizations write a business plan for securing a loan.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Another feature of federal grants and loans that cuts across the types of assistance is the requirement for matching funds. Under many programs, recipients must match federal contributions, usually on a percentage basis. Sometimes these matches must be made with state or program dollars; other times, in-kind contributions can be used. For instance, the Medicaid program has its own formula to determine the state match. Likewise, many discretionary grant programs, such as the School Action Grant Program (which provides grants to help create safe environments and decrease the use of alcohol and illicit drugs, reduce the suicide rate, and prevent violent behavior in children), require the applicant to provide a certain percentage of the overall project's funding.

As OST/CS programs begin to explore ways to tap federal funding sources, they will need to become familiar with the various types of grants, as well as their specific requirements, including any for matching funds.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IV. GETTING A HANDLE ON FEDERAL FUNDING

As noted above, the first step in using federal funds to support OST/CS efforts is understanding the various federal funding mechanisms. The next step is identifying which programs, out of the many listed in this guide, can be tapped to fund a particular program or initiative. OST/CS leaders can do this by looking at two aspects of particular federal funding programs to begin to determine their relevance to their own initiatives. These are: (1) how closely targeted the federal funding stream is to a program's particular funding needs; and (2) the funding levels of the programs.

The federal programs listed in this guide can be categorized as follows:

- Programs **specifically targeted** to OST/CS activities (these also may target early childhood education); or
- Programs **with the potential** to support OST/CS activities.

Based on this dichotomy, this section looks at some of the programs with the greatest potential to support OST/CS initiatives, and the amount of funding available from these sources.

PROGRAMS TARGETED TO OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Out of the 121 federal programs identified in this guide, only seven are closely targeted to OST/CS programs. Funding for these seven programs totals more than $5.3 billion, but even for these programs, only a portion of the funding goes to OST/CS programs. (In fact, for some of the programs, the lion's share goes to support other populations or activities.)

- The only federal initiative with funds dedicated specifically to out-of-school time activities is the **21st Century Community Learning Centers Program**. This is a relatively new program that was first funded in 1997 with just $1 million. The program provides funding (for up to three years in non-renewable grants) to assist inner-city and rural public schools, working in collaboration with community organizations and other educational youth development agencies, in expanding learning opportunities for children in a safe and healthy environment, and in providing an array of services that benefit the community at large. Funds go directly to local education agencies, but they must work together with community-based organizations to provide services that may include literacy education; senior citizen programs; child care; integrated education, health, social service, recreation, or cultural programs; summer and weekend school programs; nutrition and health programs; expanded library service hours; telecommunications and technology education; parenting skills; and employment counseling.

  The program has grown substantially — funding for FY 2000 is $450 million, up from $40 million in 1998 and $200 million in FY 99. Nearly 500 communities are participating as 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and the funds are supporting about 1,600 school sites.

- **The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)** provides child care subsidies for low-income children up to age 13. These subsidies can be used in most out-of-school time programs. The CCDF is a block grant administered by the states. It is the primary child care subsidy grant program operated by the federal government, making available approximately $3 billion in FY 99 in subsidies and quality improvement funds. Working parents with incomes at or below 85 percent of a state's median income may be eligible for subsidies.

- **The Child and Adult Care Food Program** is a $1.6 billion program operated by the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service that reimburses eligible institutions for the cost of nutritious meals and snacks provided to children and adults in nonresidential day care programs. The program was recently expanded to provide reimbursement to eligible organizations that operate educational or enrichment programs during after-school hours, on weekends, and during school holidays. Thus, this program can be a key source of funding for OST/CS initiatives. In order to receive reimbursement, a program must be approved through the administering state agency. The USDA provides payments to states to reimburse the participating organizations.
- **The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)** provides free meals to low-income children during the summer months and at other approved times, when area schools are closed for vacation. Institutions that conduct a regularly scheduled program for children from areas in which poor economic conditions exist are eligible to participate in the program. They can be reimbursed for meals served to eligible children and youth, as well as for administrative costs. During the summer of 1997, 2.3 million children participated in the SFSP program at more than 28,000 sites across the country. Funding for FY 99 was $288.9 million, with approximately an additional $1.5 million in donated commodities.[3]
- **The Boys and Girls Clubs of America Program** received $40 million in FY 99 from the Department of Justice to establish new clubs in at-risk communities and to strengthen and support programs and violence prevention outreach initiatives in existing clubs. Boys and Girls Clubs, one of the nation's largest sponsors of out-of-school time care programs, provide a range of program services to school-age children, including remedial education, recreation and sports activities, and mentoring.
- **The Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)** provides both block grants to the states and discretionary grants to local education agencies and public or private nonprofit organizations to reduce juvenile delinquency and gang participation through mentoring programs. The Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administers this $12.5 million program. Funds may be used to improve academic performance and reduce school dropout rates. These types of programs are frequently offered through community school or out-of-school time programs.
- Finally, a very small, discretionary grant program, **Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools Program**, provides $5 million in funds for subsidies for both early childhood and school-age care. These funds are provided to institutions of higher education to assist low-income students who are parents. The funds can be used for on- or off-campus child care programs. OST/CS leaders can only access these funds if they partner with a higher education institution.

---

[1] An equally large federal program that subsidizes taxpayers for child care, including out-of-school time care, is the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, a tax-based subsidy. Taxpayers claimed nearly $3 billion in tax credits under this program in 1995.

[2] However, not all eligible children receive funding. Recent data available from the Child Care Bureau indicates that only ten percent of eligible children are receiving subsidies.

[3] The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) also can be used to pay for meals and snacks in out-of-school time programs based in schools. Federal funding for the NSLP was $5.26 billion in FY 99, and for the SBP was $1.34 billion.

In FY 99, the federal funds appropriated for these seven programs were (in thousands of dollars):

Child Care and Development Fund	$3,200,000
Child and Adult Care Food Program	1,600,000
Summer Food Service Program	289,000
21st Century Community Learning Center	200,000
Boys and Girls Clubs of America	40,000
Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)	12,500
Child Care Access Means Parents In Schools	5,000
Total	**$5,346,500**

Again, keep in mind that only a portion of these funds support out-of-school time and community school initiatives. These funds are typically shared with schools, early care and education programs, or other community-based organizations. For instance, it is estimated that less than one-third of CCDF subsidies are used for school-age children.

PROGRAMS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO SUPPORT OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

The remaining programs included in this guide were created with a broad range of purposes in mind. However, because of their scope (e.g., youth crime prevention, mentoring, etc.) OST/CS initiative leaders may be able to tap them for financing certain activities or aspects of their programs. Compared with the set of programs previously discussed, the major difficulty in accessing funds from any of these programs for OST/CS activities is likely to be the even greater competition for funds among various programs and entities, some of which may be long-standing recipients. The examples presented below show how these programs can and are being used to support OST/CS initiatives and activities.

Block Grants and Entitlements

As shown below, there are many additional block grants or entitlement programs that can help fund OST/CS program initiatives. Total federal funding for these programs runs into the hundreds of billions of dollars. Even if OST/CS initiative leaders could only access a small fraction of these funds, it could still be a significant amount. Moreover, these programs may represent a relatively steady funding stream, because they enjoy long-standing congressional support. The numbers below (all FY 99 spending in thousands of dollars, unless otherwise indicated) demonstrate funding levels for just a few of the largest programs (primarily block grants) listed in the catalog in Part VI of this guide:

Medicaid	$104,000,000
TANF	16,488,000
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	7,700,000
Title IV-E Foster Care	4,000,000
Community Development Block Grants	3,000,000
Social Services Block Grants	2,000,000
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants	492,500
Child Welfare Services, Title IV-B	292,000
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Title V) Block Grants	88,000
Title IV-E Independent Living	70,000
Total	**$138,130,500**

Most of the programs listed above are block grants to the states, which then turn the funds over to local government agencies and/or nonprofit organizations to operate programs and provide services. Some examples of innovative ways in which communities have used these funds to support OST/CS programs include:

- Accessing Title I funds, traditionally used to provide remedial education programs during the school day, for after-school remedial programs and, in some cases, transportation to get children to and from remedial programs;
- Using Medicaid to fund administrative functions for community schools that operate health care clinics (see box, page 32);
- Using Child Welfare funds (i.e., Title IV-E, foster care) to support preventive programs for children at risk of child abuse; and
- Using Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) funds to pay for out-of-school time activities. To date, Boston may be the only city using its LLEBG funds for this purpose.

Discretionary and Demonstration Programs

Seventy-two of the programs listed in the catalog are discretionary grants. Together, they provide nearly $7 billion in federal support. As with the block grants discussed above, they may have been designed with other goals and purposes in mind. However, in many instances, they can support OST/CS initiatives. For example, with the relatively new emphasis on violence prevention and substance abuse prevention among youth, the Department of Justice now funds a number of projects designed to get communities working together to solve these problems. Because of the importance of out-of-school time activities in providing positive alternatives for children and adolescents, there are new opportunities to link OST/CS programs with community leaders in many spheres seeking to expand prevention efforts. Some possibilities are described below.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TIP: It is helpful to remember that there are often "hot issues" that get translated into one or more federal programs. Two current "hot issues" are violence prevention and drug abuse prevention among youth. These concerns are reflected in a variety of federal programs. Weed and Seed; Safe Start; Drug-Free Prevention Communities Support Program; Gang-Free Schools and Communities; Community-Based Gang Intervention; Family and Community Violence Prevention Program; and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities are just a few of them. Think creatively about how you can use these themes to fund what you want to do!

- **Community development programs**, as well as new initiatives targeted to residents of public housing administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Department, provide another opportunity for OST/CS leaders looking for federal funding. These programs may be administered on the local level by public officials who do not interact on a regular basis with OST/CS program leaders. Accessing these funds may require creating partnerships in different arenas with new partners, such as housing advocates or developers.

- **Programs administered by the Department of Agriculture** are another underutilized resource. The Cooperative Extension Service sponsors 4-H clubs, which were traditionally found only in rural areas, but now also can be found in urban areas. The 4-H clubs offer a variety of enrichment and recreational programs and opportunities for children and youth that can complement other activities that an out-of-school time or community school initiative offers. The Cooperative Extension Service also supports the Children, Youth and Families At-Risk Initiative, which provides supports and services to at-risk families in areas served by a participating Extension Service office. The Department of Agriculture also administers the National School Lunch Program, which has recently been expanded to pay for snacks for eligible students in after-school programs held in a school setting. Similarly, the Summer Food Service Program provides free meals and snacks to low-income children during school vacations, and unlike the school lunch program, is not restricted to school sites. The Child and Adult Care Food Program also can be used to provide snacks in OST/CS programs.

- **The health agencies under the Department of Health and Human Services [including the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)]** announce research and demonstration grants on a regular basis. Many of these one-time (as opposed to annually recurring) grant announcements are seeking initiatives to provide preventive services that relate to the overall health of children and youth. These may include substance abuse prevention and health education, activities that are often included as a component of OST/CS programs. The best way to find out about these programs is to visit their web sites on a regular basis, where new and upcoming grant announcements are posted.

See the Maternal and Child Health Bureau at www.mchb.hrsa.gov/html/grantsguidance.html; the Health Resources and Services Administration at www.hrsa.dhhs.gov/grants.htm; and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration at www.samhsa.gov/grant/gfa.kda.htm

Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Community Redevelopment Programs

The Federal government provides billions of dollars in loans and loan guarantees through the programs included in the catalog that can help support OST/CS initiatives, particularly those that serve low-income communities. For example, the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, a component of the Community Development Block Grant program, guarantees loans totaling in excess of $1 billion a year. While most of these dollars are targeted at large redevelopment projects, they can potentially be used to support the development, expansion, and rehabilitation of OST/CS facilities as well.

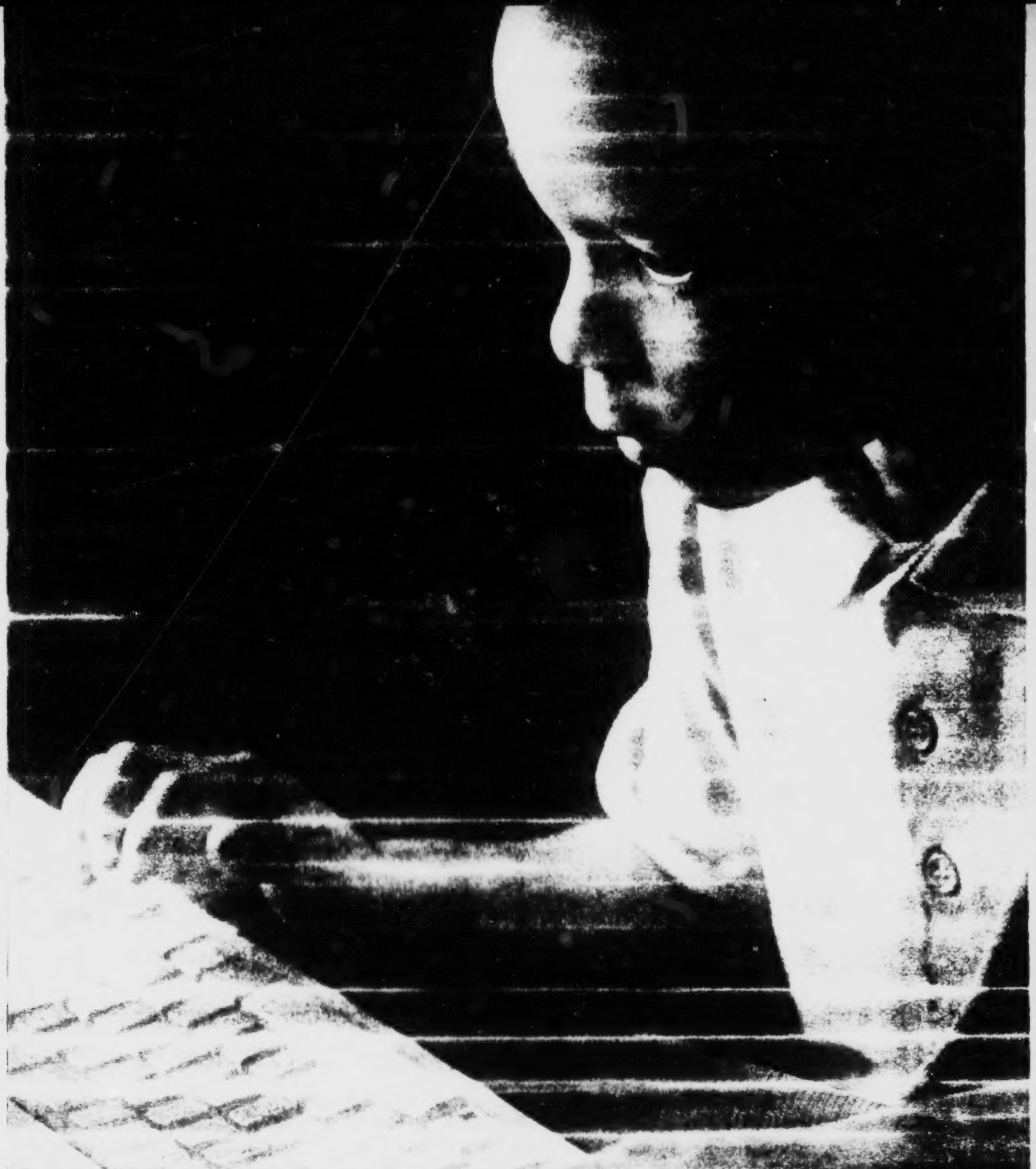
Another program, The Community Facilities Loan Program, helps fund community development projects in rural areas, which may include renovation or construction of facilities used for child care or community services. In FY 99, this program provided $169.5 million in direct loans, $210 million in guaranteed loans, and $6.5 million in grants. Communities that have been designated as Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) also are eligible for various grants and loans to create jobs and support people looking for work. In some cases, OST/CS initiatives may be able to partner with other community-based organizations or corporations that are the more traditional recipients of these grants and loans.

For a variety of reasons, community-based service providers, including out-of-school time program and community school leaders, have not traditionally sought loans as a means of financing their programs. The loan and loan guarantee programs identified in this guide may make borrowing more attractive and more feasible. Once again, even if a program cannot command its own loan, leaders working in partnership with other community groups may find new opportunities in this financing arena. For example, the Asian Counseling and Referral Service (ACRS), a community-based organization that provides a variety of services to the Asian community in Seattle (including out-of-school time programs for children and youth and parenting classes), is located in a community building that houses a variety of programs and services, including for-profit businesses. By linking with other services, ACRS was able to generate the loans to build a city-block size complex that serves the community.

Through these examples, it is hoped that OST/CS initiative leaders can begin to see the full potential of federal funds to support their efforts. The next section extends the information already presented by laying out a variety of strategies for maximizing the use of federal funds.

Sussman, Carl. "Investing in the Future: A Guide to Facilities Loan Funds for Community-Based Child and Family Services." December 1999. Available from The Finance Project. Sussman notes two reasons why community-based service provides have shied away from loans. First, few programs have the operating support in the forms of contract, voucher, fee, and grant income to address all of their operating needs. Rarely does the expanded or improved quality of facilities contribute enough new revenue to offset the burden of debt service payments. Second, even though some agencies can afford the cost of a loan and are willing to borrow, they cannot find a lender willing to make the loan on reasonable terms, if at all.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

V. STRATEGIES FOR MAKING THE BEST USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Below, we describe two categories of financing strategies associated with federal funds. The first — maximizing federal funding — is concerned with gaining access to federal funding. The second — creating more flexibility in existing funding streams — involves using federal funds creatively to support out-of-school time or community school initiatives. Maximizing federal funding is a strategy that can be accomplished both at the program/initiative level, as well as in the policy arena. Creating more flexible funding streams often requires the action of state legislators and/or administrators. Nonetheless, program and initiative leaders can also involve themselves in these kinds of reforms by joining coalitions working toward similar goals.

MAXIMIZING FEDERAL REVENUE

There are several aspects to accessing federal funds. One is locating appropriate federal funding sources. A second aspect, equally important, is maximizing the revenue that can be obtained from each source. There are five key mechanisms for maximizing federal funding that program leaders may want to consider. These include:

1. **Collaborating with a variety of partners** to maximize access to federal financing opportunities. In addition to providing access to new financing, working with new partners will aid in the development of new program initiatives, increase the public's awareness of the initiative, and increase the number of community champions for the initiative.

2. **Maximizing subsidies** by ensuring that a state or an out-of-school time or community school initiative is drawing down the maximum amount of funding available from certain federal programs. By making sure that all children and families are receiving subsidies for which they are eligible, program leaders can increase the flow of federal dollars into their initiatives.

3. **Leveraging** federal funds with state, local, and private funds or in-kind resources in order to draw down the maximum amount available. This may require reallocating existing funds in order to use them as the "match" needed to obtain new federal grant monies.

4. **Refinancing** a program by substituting federal dollars for funds that come from other sources, thus freeing up the original funds for other uses; and

5. **Administrative claiming**, which enables a program to be reimbursed for certain eligible administrative costs, in turn freeing funds to be used for actual program activities.

Each of these strategies is discussed in more detail below.

1. Collaborating to Maximize Funding

For many OST/CS initiatives, collaboration is the key to accessing more federal funding. Often, federal funds flow to the local education agency or to an institution of higher education. In other cases, only certain types of organizations are eligible for specific grants. Collaboration can bring many benefits to OST/CS programs, including:

- sharing tasks in putting together a grant proposal;
- increasing funding opportunities, because some grants might be available to one of the partners (e.g., a higher education institution) and not to the others;
- eliminating duplication of efforts; and
- developing new champions and community support for the initiative.

As is apparent from a quick perusal of the catalog of federal programs in the next section, a number of the federal programs *require* collaborative arrangements. Federal programs such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Weed and Seed, and the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiatives all require collaboration as a key component of each project. (The Safe Schools/Healthy Students project represents a unique collaboration among three federal agencies, as well.)

An extended-service school site in Aurora, CO, shows many of the advantages of collaboration. The school has partnered with a local community college, which is providing Learn and Serve volunteers (supported by federal funds) from the community college, who serve as staff members in the community school program. Such arrangements can produce extremely positive outcomes for an out-of-school time or community school program.

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL LEADERS:

- **Don't limit your federal funding options to only those grants for which you can directly apply. Learn about other entities with similar goals and explore new partnerships.**
- **Think strategically about who your potential partners might be. Build collaboration into your strategic plan and your sustainability plans.**
- **Don't wait until a grant notice appears to begin thinking about collaboration. Building partnerships will take time and effort, but it will pay off in the long run by helping your initiative garner community support and champions, and by establishing relationships that can help increase access to federal funds, particularly if a grant requires a specific applicant such as a school system or an institution of higher education.**
- **Be prepared to take the initiative in writing the grant proposal.**
- **Be sure to allow enough time to write the proposal. Collaborating on a proposal may take longer than if you were doing it yourself, because of the number of individuals and/or partners that have input into the process.**

TIP: Find out who manages your state and local human service agencies and invite them to visit your program.

FINANCING OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOLS: INVOLVING KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS

Partnerships provide opportunities for OST/CS initiatives to maximize opportunities to access federal funds. For instance, the Gear Up Partnership Grants require the participation of an institution of higher education and at least two community-based organizations and middle schools. By developing or participating in broad alliances and partnerships, OST/CS leaders can create new opportunities for funding. When thinking about potential new partners, OST/CS leaders should consider the following:

- Business leaders
- Community health clinics/providers
- Job training programs
- Law enforcement programs
- Community development agencies
- Neighborhood associations
- Housing authorities/tenant groups
- Child welfare agencies
- Local education agencies
- Literacy programs
- Institutions of higher education
- Museums
- Cooperative Extension Services (including 4-H clubs)
- Community food projects
- Local transportation authorities
- Environmental groups
- Faith-based organizations
- Local Chambers of Commerce

Each of the above programs or organizations is eligible for certain federal grant funds. But potential partners may be unaware of the advantages to their own programs of developing collaborations with OST/CS initiatives. Working collaboratively may enable them to expand their own programs, and to serve youth and families who might not otherwise have been served.

2. Maximizing Federal Subsidies

Maximizing federal subsidies is a strategy that can be undertaken at both the state level and at the program level. Its importance for both policy makers and OST/CS initiative leaders should not be overlooked.

For local OST/CS initiative leaders, maximizing federal subsidies requires a thorough knowledge of the population being served by the program. For example, program leaders should make certain that all eligible children are receiving Child Care and Development Fund subsidies. In addition, programs serving low-income children can take advantage of the various child nutrition programs, including the School Lunch Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, to expand their reimbursements for snacks and meals. Out-of-school time programs in low-income areas can now receive the highest rate of reimbursements for all the snacks served without individually qualifying children for the program. (An area is considered low-income if 50 percent or more of the children in one of the schools serving the area are qualified for free or reduced-price school meals.) Children ages 12 and under in low-income areas also can receive meals in an afterschool program, if they are individually qualified. Community-based organizations operating out-of-school time programs can partner with schools and have snacks provided by the school through the National School Lunch Program.

3. Leveraging Federal Funds

Leveraging is a strategy for maximizing federal funds by taking advantage of programs that provide federal dollars contingent on state, local, or private spending. For policy makers, this may involve designating current state or local expenditures as eligible in order to draw down new federal matching funds. In such cases, it is necessary to know the types of services that state and local dollars support, whether federal dollars are also being used to support these services, and if not, whether the state could draw down federal dollars to fund them. Leveraging also may involve spending new state or local dollars in order to receive a maximum allotment of federal funding. For example, if a state is spending less than its full match required by TANF, it may be able to receive additional federal funding by increasing state spending.

There are a number of possible scenarios for leveraging federal funds to support OST/CS programs at the state level:

- **Block grants** can be leveraged when the block grant has a matching (or maintenance of effort) requirement. To maximize leveraging from block grants, such as the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, states need to ensure that they are providing the maximum match required to draw down their entire block grant. A less-than-full match would mean fewer federal dollars flowing to the state. States might not need to spend new money to provide their match — they may be able to designate funds that they are already spending as part of other programs as their match.

- **Entitlement programs** hold the greatest opportunities for leveraging, because the federal government is required to match any allowable state expenditures. Within Title IV-E, funds can be leveraged for administrative activities, training, and maintenance (costs related to the board, care, and supervision of children). The federal match varies by program component: it is 50 percent for administrative costs and 75 percent for staff training, and is equal to the Medicaid matching rate for foster care assistance (maintenance) payments. Within Title XIX (Medicaid), federal funds can be leveraged for administrative and program activities.

Langford, Barbara. "Maximizing Federal Food and Nutrition Funds for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives." March 2000. Available from The Finance Project.

- **Discretionary or project grants** at both the state and program levels often require the grantee to provide a monetary or in-kind match. For example, the Department of Justice's Drug-Free Communities Support Program provides discretionary grants to community coalitions to reduce substance abuse among children and at-risk youth. Applicants for these grants must have a strategy to be self-sustaining and must provide a 100 percent cash match. (Not all discretionary grants require a 100 percent match.) Grants may specify that the match cannot be made with other federal dollars, although this is not always the case. However, private dollars and in-kind contributions can be used for the match in addition to state or local funds. In general, the greater the match that can be generated, the greater the amount of federal funds that can be obtained.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL LEADERS SEEKING TO LEVERAGE ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

It is important to seek out information on:

- which programs require matching;
- what qualifies as eligible expenditures under various programs;
- whether all eligible expenditures are being submitted for matching; and
- for block or discretionary grants, whether the maximum amount of federal funds is being drawn down or whether an additional match is required to do so.

State and local agency staff should have this information, as well as information on how federal funds are disbursed to programs at the local level. Working in coalitions will provide a mechanism for sharing the tasks involved in gathering this information and can also serve as the basis for joint grant-seeking.

LEVERAGING FEDERAL FUNDS: THE SAN FRANCISCO BEACONS

In 1994, The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) joined with the Mayor's Office of Children, Youth and Their Families (DCYF), nonprofit organizations, and local foundations to establish Beacon Centers, based on the model developed by the Children's Aid Society in New York City. Today, there are eight Beacons sites in San Francisco, each providing programming in five primary content areas: educational support, youth leadership development, career development, arts and recreation, and health. The centers are staffed by caring adults who provide safe places and meaningful activities for school-age children and youth. They are open year-round, before and after school, evenings, and during the summer. Each site (six middle schools, one high school, and one elementary school) has a lead community agency that provides fiscal, administrative, and programmatic leadership.

The initial broad base of local funding for the Beacons Program enabled program supporters to ***leverage*** both federal and state funds to support the sites. The diversified financing strategies, including the leveraging of federal and state funds (with local financing continuing to support core activities), have enabled the sites to meet their needs for programming, administrative costs, and facilities. The following federal funds have been leveraged since the initial local investment:

- 21st Century Community Learning Center funds: the SFUSD received a grant totaling $485,000 for three of the Beacon sites;
- An After-School Partnership Grant, from California's $50 million program that provides funding for out-of-school time programs in the state;
- TANF funds; and
- Medicaid administrative claiming dollars. (For more information on administrative claiming, see page 31.)

Over time, the Beacons project has also leveraged significant in-kind resources from the SFUSD (including facilities, utilities, custodial services, and a part-time Beacons school liaison), the After-School Literature Project, Civic Ventures (which trains senior volunteers to work with youth), AmeriCorps, VISTA, and America Reads. These resources, in turn, can leverage additional federal funds. For instance, funding provided by the City of San Francisco and the in-kind contributions of SFUSD fulfill the matching requirements of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs.

4. Refinancing Programs

Refinancing involves the substitution of federal dollars for state and local funds in order to free program funds for other purposes. Thus, refinancing has the potential to expand the total funding base for human service programs by adding new federal funds to the mix. Refinancing can happen both at the state/policy maker level and at the program initiative level. For example, Frank Farrow and Charles Bruner, in *Getting to the Bottom Line*[*], note that a number of states have successfully substituted Medicaid dollars for state funds to finance such programs as

---

[*] Farrow, Frank and Charles Bruner. "Getting to the Bottom Line: State and Community Strategies for Financing Comprehensive Community Service Systems." National Center for Service Integration. Available from The Child and Family Policy Center, 218 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1021, Des Moines, IA 50309-4006 (515) 280-9027

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- child welfare services;
- services to children with disabilities;
- services to children with emotional problems;
- special education services;
- outreach, diagnostic, health education, and related administrative activities provided in schools; and
- general diagnostic and support services to families through case management services.

At the local level, federal food programs provide a good example of how refinancing can work. Out-of-school time and community-school initiatives that provide care for children in a school setting can use the federal food programs, including the School Lunch Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, to subsidize meals and/or snacks for the children. With the availability of this new source of federal funding, these programs can use the monies that they would previously have spent for meals and snacks on other program activities.

The following examples illustrate the potential of refinancing for OST/CS initiatives:

- Some states are providing basic health services under Medicaid's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program in schools or through community schools. These basic health services are reimbursable Medicaid expenses. If Medicaid funds are substituted for the state or local program dollars currently being spent, those funds that were previously used to support these health clinics (e.g., maternal and child health block grant, local funding, etc.) can be used to provide other services.

- States also have increased their Title IV-E funding by expanding the number of children "certified" as being in need of IV-E services. They have been able to accomplish this because Title IV-E covers preventive and case management services, in addition to out-of-home placements. By redefining the population in need of these services, states can receive IV-E funds to serve a larger number of children and their families, thus generating new revenue and freeing up other resources.

- In North Carolina, Mecklenburg County is using TANF dollars, along with its state's Maintenance of Effort monies, to pay for after-school programs for TANF-eligible families. The programs are administered by elementary and middle schools in the county. Additional funding comes from a variety of sources, including the state's Department of Education, which pays for non-TANF-eligible children who attend the program. By using TANF funds to cover some of the expenses that the state had been paying, more funds are available to support other programs.

REFINANCING STRATEGIES THAT WORK: LA'S BEST

Since September 1988, when LA's BEST (Better Educated Students for Tomorrow) began in ten elementary schools, the initiative has grown to 62 schools and nearly doubled in size. The program provides elementary school students in grades K-5 a safe haven for enrichment and recreation, and academic tutoring and instruction, as well as additional learning activities. Enrichment activities extend from activity clubs to organized sports, field trips, and art, music, and science activities. In addition to the school-based activities, LA's BEST sponsors 18 citywide events a year. Programs operate after-school 246 days a year.

How LA's BEST moved from initial funding to sustainable funding is a study in ***refinancing***. Initial funding was provided by the City of Los Angeles. When the mayor realized that he could reallocate unspent federal community redevelopment funds slated for city projects to finance capital improvement projects for the city's schools, he quickly substituted these federal funds for local dollars that had been set aside for this purpose. The funds that were freed up became the seed dollars for LA's BEST. Once the program was up and running, federal funds from a variety of sources replaced the initial funds.

LA's BEST now coordinates federal, state, local, and private dollars to finance its sites. Program leaders take full advantage of several federal programs, including the Child and Adult Care Food Program, from which LA's BEST receives approximately $350,000 per year to pay for after-school snacks. (This amount was expected to double when the program expanded in September 1999.) The City of Los Angeles also has turned over $2 million in funds that it received in Department of Justice grants. LA's BEST also received $1.5 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds as core support.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL INITIATIVE LEADERS:

- Make certain that everyone who is eligible for TANF, Medicaid, or IV-E subsidies is receiving them.
- Explore how and for what services your state uses its Title IV-E, Medicaid, and TANF funds. These are policy decisions made at the state level and they have the potential to significantly impact the funding that is available to support OST/CS activities.
- Identify opportunities to refinance existing OST/CS program spending with entitlement (or other federal) dollars, so that available dollars are expanded.
- Identify and develop solid working relationships with individuals at the state level who are in charge of key federal programs and explore policy alternatives with them.

5. Administrative Claiming

Administrative activities are an essential component of any out-of-school time or community school program, yet it is frequently difficult to obtain funding for them. The federal government reimburses states for administrative costs "necessary for the efficient administration of the State Plan" under both Medicaid (Title XIX) and Foster Care (Title IV-E). States generally receive reimbursement for 50 percent of allowable expenditures on administrative activities for these programs. Thus, administrative claiming through these two programs has the potential to provide significant additional funding for OST/CS programs. However, over the years, there has been considerable debate between the states and the federal government about the activities and costs that can be covered under these provisions. Some costs, such as determination of eligibility, have usually been reimbursed without question. Other costs, however, especially those related to case management activities, have sometimes been disallowed by the federal government.

Title IV-E Administrative Claiming

As has been noted elsewhere in this guide, the Title IV-E Foster Care Program is an open-ended entitlement program, which means that the federal government reimburses states at a predetermined rate for all of their eligible expenses. For purposes of administrative claiming, covered services may include:

- case management services for IV-E cases, including case management services provided by a community school to children (and their families) recently reunified with their families;
- administrative costs, including referrals to other services, and a portion of overhead costs; and
- staff development and training for those caring for IV-E children.

Current federal IV-E policy permits states to be reimbursed for administrative expenses performed on behalf of children who are "candidates" for foster care (in addition to children who are already in foster care). OST/CS programs that provide services to these "at-risk" children may be able to undertake administrative claiming to cover some of the costs of the services or programs that they are providing.

The category of children who can be considered "candidates" for foster care, however, is somewhat vague. The guidelines for making administrative claims for services provided to these children, who may be at risk due to a variety of factors such as homelessness or drug abuse in the family, have been interpreted differently by different states and with different results from the federal government.

The Department of Health and Human Services has leaned towards a policy of strict interpretation in order to limit federal reimbursements. While some states have successfully claimed their IV-E administrative costs for a broad population of children defined as "at risk" of becoming candidates for foster care, other states have had their claims disallowed and have had to pay back federal funds for using similar strategies.

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL INITIATIVE LEADERS:

- Understand the specific policies and rules for IV-E administrative claiming under which your state is operating;
- Identify children who are currently receiving IV-E services, and if you are providing or coordinating services for them, find out if you are eligible to claim relevant administrative expenses;
- Work with school counselors to identify children "at risk" of potential abuse and/or neglect, because they may qualify for IV-E services and funding; and
- To avoid audit exceptions and the risk of losing or having to pay back IV-E funds, work closely with local and state staff to develop acceptable plans and processes.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND SYSTEM-BUILDING ADVOCATES:

- Find out who administers the IV-E program at the state and local levels (check with your local/state Department of Social Services).
- Understand the specific policies and rules for IV-E administrative claiming under which your state/locality is operating and identify potential new strategies for increasing administrative claiming.
- Work with federal regional staff to develop acceptable plans and processes.

Medicaid (Title XIX) Administrative Claiming

Similar to Title IV-E, the Medicaid program also reimburses states for a portion of their administrative expenses for the program.[9] In recent years, the federal government has limited the reimbursement of Medicaid administrative activities to those functions that improve access to Medicaid-covered services. Community school programs often provide a range of health-related outreach and care coordination activities that are vital links in any state's child health services delivery system. Although services have traditionally been provided through health departments or child welfare agencies, there is a growing trend for community schools to undertake these services as well. Some of the functions that may be reimbursable through Medicaid administrative claiming include:

- outreach efforts to bring children into Medicaid-covered services;
- outreach efforts to assist children and their families in seeking Medicaid eligibility;
- case management activities related to services covered by Medicaid;
- referrals to services covered by Medicaid, including crisis referrals;

---

[9] The Medicaid matching rate varies from 50 to 80 percent for case management services, depending on the state. Administrative services are reimbursed at 50 percent, and training activities are reimbursed at a rate of 75 percent.

- arranging or providing transportation and/or translation services so that an individual can access a Medicaid service;
- program planning and interagency coordination related to the development or improvement of Medicaid-covered services, or to increasing the access of eligible individuals to care; and
- health education and anticipatory planning.

There are a number of opportunities for claiming administrative expenses under Medicaid to support activities for OST/CS programs. For example, a community school might employ health care workers to conduct outreach and referral activities for at-risk children and families. These could be reimbursable Medicaid administrative activities. The amount to be claimed would have to reflect the percentage of Medicaid-eligible children in the population being informed about and assisted in obtaining follow-up care. An actual case count could be used. It might also be possible to use the eligibility percentage in an equivalent population, such as the elementary school where the program is based.

In another instance, a local school district became a Medicaid fiscal agent. The funds that the district receives from administrative claims provide a base of funding for a school nurse in each of its elementary schools. (See box on next page.)

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL INITIATIVE LEADERS:

- Identify who administers the Medicaid program at the state or local level.
- Meet with Medicaid administrators to make certain that you understand how to identify Medicaid-eligible children and eligible expenditures.
- Determine if your program is currently serving any Medicaid-eligible children and families.
- Determine which of your costs are potentially reimbursable through Medicaid administrative claiming.
- Submit appropriate paperwork.
- Keep good records!

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND SYSTEM-BUILDING LEADERS:

- Identify who administers the Medicaid program at the state level.
- Meet with state Medicaid administrators to make certain that you understand how the program operates in your state.
- Identify potential new strategies for increasing administrative claiming.
- Work with local program leaders to keep them informed about their options.

ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMING: INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT REAPS BENEFITS AS MEDICAID FISCAL AGENT

The Independence, Missouri school district is reaping benefits on two fronts as a Medicaid fiscal agent. First and foremost, children are healthier and the improved health care system has resulted in early identification of both major and less serious, but chronic, health problems. Second, the school system benefits from the **administrative claiming** that allows it to pump additional funds into the schools, as well as redirect funds that it would have spent on health-related programs.

School district leaders took on the role of fiscal agent beginning in 1991, when they agreed that the district would serve as a pilot site for the state. As a fiscal agent, the school system can be reimbursed for medically necessary treatment for which they direct bill the state. Allowable treatment includes such activities as occupational therapy, psychological counseling, and speech therapy — services that most school systems provide. In addition, the school provides periodic screenings under Medicaid's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT); acts as an intermediary to refer children and families; and assists in enrolling eligible children and families.

Based on these activities and others that fall under the category of administration (e.g., transportation), the school district bills the state Medicaid agency for its administrative costs for managing the program. Each quarter, the school district determines its administrative costs, based on the number of individuals in the cost pool and time studies that indicate the level of effort expended on administrative activities. The state then claims these expenses and obtains reimbursement from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), which administers the Medicaid program.

The reimbursement that the state receives under administrative claiming is pumped directly back into the school system. These funds, together with additional funds that were reallocated from the state and local levels, have enabled the district to provide a nurse in each school in the district — a total of 13 elementary schools, two middle schools, a day treatment center, three high schools, and one Head Start center.

In 1993, with guidance from HCFA, the Missouri legislature passed legislation allowing other school districts in the state to adopt the same procedures. The Independence School District is providing technical assistance to other school districts across the state that have expressed interest in the program.

CREATING MORE FLEXIBILITY

The second broad strategy for making the most of federal funding opportunities involves creating more flexibility in state or local funding policies and procedures. This approach utilizes federal funds to increase service efficiency and effectiveness. There are several ways to make funding streams more flexible, including:

1. **Pooling funds** across agency and/or program lines to create a less restrictive source of funding for local programs;
2. **Decategorizing funds** by removing narrow eligibility requirements and rules governing allocations of existing funding streams; and
3. **Coordinating categorical funds** to support co-located or coordinated services within a comprehensive service delivery framework.

These strategies are most effective if accomplished at the state level, although in some instances, they can be accomplished at the local level. OST/CS initiative leaders can advocate for these strategies through local coalitions formed with other program leaders and advocates.

1. Pooling Funds

Historically, programs have tended to get trapped in their own funding "silos," where federal entitlement and other grant funds are used only for services managed by a single state or local agency. The result has been service fragmentation and duplication, and a lack of flexibility that has made it difficult to support comprehensive community-based supports and services — including OST/CS programs — that provide an array of activities and services to children and their families.

Pooling involves combining funds across agency and/or program lines, thus avoiding the "silo" effect. It generally applies at the state level, where funds can be combined into block grants for local entities. Local grantees can then use these funds to finance an array of coordinated services and activities, including planning and collaboration efforts, which are often difficult to finance. Furthermore, reporting and paperwork are reduced, because there is only a single source of state funding for accounting purposes.

Missouri provides an excellent example of this strategy. In that state, funds from a number of state agencies are combined to support community partnerships that address a range of children's needs. While the community partnerships must address a list of outcomes for children, they are not restricted as to the specific services that they can support.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL LEADERS:

- Work with coalitions that provide services and supports to children and families to understand the major funding streams in your state.
- Identify service gaps and duplication due to separate funding streams.
- Develop examples of how pooling would benefit children and families in your state.
- Work with state program managers to examine where pooling of funds can take place.

POOLING FUNDS: MAKING SUN SHINE IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Thanks in part to a grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Oregon's Multnomah County, the City of Portland, and the state's Department of Human Services are putting the finishing startup touches on a new community school endeavor: Schools Uniting Neighborhoods (SUN).

Since early 1998, SUN's steering committee (called the Sponsor Group), composed of city, county, and state elected and civic leaders, has been working to open eight community schools that will provide a range of health, human service, and before- and after-school services. The initiative has four goals:

(1) improving student performance;

(2) increasing parent involvement in the schools;

(3) increasing community participation; and

(4) improving the use of community resources.

By ***pooling*** public and private funds, the Sponsor Group will be able to distribute flexible funds to the various schools for programs that meet the needs of their communities. Pooled funds include those from Annie E. Casey (about $231,000), federal Title XX dollars ($150,000), funds from the City of Portland ($300,000), cash and additional in-kind resources from Multnomah County ($170,000), and $40,000 from local school districts.

2. Decategorizing Funds

By removing narrow eligibility requirements and easing rules governing allocations from existing funding streams, states also can provide more flexible funding for OST/CS programs. This strategy usually requires statutory authority at the state level to implement. Under many federal programs — including TANF, Medicaid, and the Social Services Block Grant — states are required to develop detailed program plans. States have flexibility in developing their plans, but there is always the possibility that a state's plan could be unduly restrictive. If the state plan proves to be more restrictive than required by federal laws and regulations, OST/CS leaders may want to explore if, and how, the state can modify its plan to cover a broader range of activities and/or populations.

For example, states have some latitude in determining eligibility levels for certain programs, including TANF and Child Care and Development Fund subsidies. Depending on where eligibility levels are set, program leaders may be more (or less) able to access those funds.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL LEADERS:

- Become familiar with your state plan for key programs, such as TANF, the Social Services Block Grant, Child Care and Development Fund, and School Lunch programs. Identify key parameters that could be made more flexible, such as eligibility criteria, covered services, etc.

- Learn when state agencies start their plan revisions. Attend public meetings required by federal law to provide input into your state's plan.

- Meet with key state agency personnel prior to the initiation of state plan revisions to discuss your concerns.

THE DECATEGORIZATION OF WELFARE — TANF GIVES MORE FLEXIBILITY TO STATES

The 1996 welfare reform legislation, which established the TANF block grant program, presents new opportunities for states to fund a range of programs and services, including OST/CS activities, to assist low-income families with children. These opportunities are available because TANF provides states with a range of flexible options for spending their TANF funds beyond providing cash assistance to eligible recipients.

States must use their TANF funds to meet one of four purposes:

1. Provide assistance to needy families;

2. End the dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;

3. Prevent and reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and

4. Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

With **decategorization**, states have flexibility in determining TANF eligibility, and in designing and funding programs to meet the program goals. For instance, out-of-school time programs can be funded under both the second and third program goals. States also may transfer up to 30 percent of their TANF funds for a given fiscal year to the Child Care and Development Fund and up to 10 percent to the Social Services Block Grant program (4.25 percent beginning FY 2001) to help fund these programs.

Among the many examples of relevant activities that TANF funds could support are:

- Staff recruitment;

- After-school and summer recreation; and

- Subsidies for transporting needy children to child care.

Flynn, Margaret. "Using TANF to Finance Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives." October 1999. Available from The Finance Project.

3. Coordinating Categorical Funds

Even when funding streams remain targeted to certain categories of individuals and/or specific program uses, they can still be coordinated to provide the funding needed to support a comprehensive service delivery system. In this case, the categorical funds support individual components, services, or activities, but they are coordinated by grantees to support the comprehensive goals of the initiative. The following chart demonstrates how various federal funding sources could be coordinated to provide comprehensive services at a community school — including information and referral for health, social, and employment-related services; literacy classes; preventive health care; out-of-school time care; parent outreach and support services; drug prevention; and counseling.

In this case, the coordination is all accomplished at the program level. Recognizing that some funding streams are flexible and others are less so, the initiative or program leaders have responsibility for ensuring that the various funding streams all come together to create a comprehensive program.

IMPLICATIONS FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL LEADERS:

- Make certain that you know what program activities each funding source will cover. Think broadly about potential funding sources before approaching funding agencies.
- Be strategic with funding sources; reserve the most flexible sources to fund activities that cannot be covered by more restrictive funds.
- Work closely with local agency personnel to avoid any audit questions or problems.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EXAMPLE: COORDINATING FUNDING FOR A COMMUNITY SCHOOL PROGRAM

Activity	Possible Federal Funding Sources
Management and Administration	■ 21st Century Community Learning Centers
Information and Referral	■ Medicaid (Title XIX) ■ State-Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) (Title XXI) ■ Community-Based Family Resource & Support Grants ■ Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) ■ Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant ■ Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies ■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families
Preventive Health Services	■ Medicaid (Title XIX) ■ Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI) ■ Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant ■ Community Health Centers
Out-of-School Time Care	■ Child Care and Development Fund ■ 21st Century Community Learning Centers ■ TANF ■ Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies ■ Community Development Block Grant ■ Social Services Block Grant
Parent Education	■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families ■ Community-Based Family Resource & Support Grants ■ Community Services Block Grant ■ Social Services Block Grant
Mentoring Programs	■ Juvenile Mentoring Program ■ TRIO Programs: Upward Bound
Drug Prevention and Counseling	■ Weed and Seed Grants ■ Safe Schools/Healthy Children Initiative ■ Social Services Block Grant
Child and Family Counseling	■ Medicaid (Title XIX) ■ State Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI) ■ Promoting Safe and Stable Families ■ Family Preservation and Support Grants ■ Social Services Block Grant
Staff Development	■ Child Care and Development Fund ■ Foster Care (Title IV-E)

Source: Adapted from Fisher, Hansine. "Federal Funding for Early Childhood Supports and Services: Sources and Strategies," The Finance Project (forthcoming).

LOOKING FORWARD, PLANNING AHEAD

The pages that follow in this guide demonstrate that there are a significant number of federal funding streams that have the potential to support OST/CS programs. Use this guide as a reference as you crystallize your thinking about your next steps. And be sure to keep in mind the following:

- OST/CS programs serve a number of community interests and purposes. As funding proposals are developed, be clear about the linkages between your program and the needs of the community that you serve.
- Know precisely what it is that you want to fund.
- Be familiar with how the various funding streams work, what they can support, and how they match the activities that you want to fund.
- Think in terms of the entire enterprise ***and*** its component parts.
- Get to know the program staffs at the local, state, and federal regional offices who are responsible for administering programs and grants that may support your efforts.
- Cultivate champions who can help you develop and implement short- and long-term financing strategies.
- Build coalitions with other entities that share similar goals and purposes. Your collaborative efforts can result in winning new champions for your program.
- Be persistent.
- Be creative.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VI. CATALOG OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

This catalog of federal funding sources for OST/CS programs includes 121 different federal programs that provide funding for a wide array of purposes. (See the box beginning on page 45 for a listing of the programs.) Users of the catalog are encouraged to think broadly about the activities that they are trying to fund and to look at a variety of federal funding options to accomplish their programmatic goals.

To facilitate your planning, each program description includes a checklist of "service domains," or program areas, for which the funds may be used. Many of the federal programs, especially the formula grants, have broad statements of purpose and can fund a variety of services. When this is the case, multiple service domains have been indicated. The domains are listed in the following table.

SERVICE DOMAINS FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME SUPPORT

- Basic/Remedial Education
- Child Care
- Enrichment
- Food/Snacks
- Mentoring
- Recreation
- Special Needs
- Youth Development

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

- Adult Education
- Health Care
- Job Training
- Parent Supports
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- Violence Prevention

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

- Facilities
- General Administration
- Professional Training
- Technology
- Transportation

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

- Community Development
- Small Business Development

The catalog of federal programs is presented in different formats to facilitate its use

- Table I provides a matrix of the federal programs by service domain or categories of service. This allows the reader to quickly identify which programs can potentially be tapped to fund a specific activity.
- Table II includes a one-page description of each of the federal programs that were identified as having the potential to support OST/CS programs. The programs are presented in alphabetical order. The overview of each federal program contains the following information:
  - ❑ The name of the program
  - ❑ The responsible federal agency
  - ❑ Funding type (e.g., entitlement, block grant, discretionary)
  - ❑ The authorizing legislation
  - ❑ A brief description of the program
  - ❑ A description of how the funds may be used
  - ❑ The targeted beneficiaries
  - ❑ A description of the entities that are eligible to apply for the funds
  - ❑ The application process
  - ❑ A description of how the funds are distributed
  - ❑ Funding history
  - ❑ Matching requirements
  - ❑ Web site addresses for more information
  - ❑ Contact information
  - ❑ Potential partners

In addition to these two tables, the federal programs are categorized in three different formats in the appendices (beginning on page 179):

- ❑ Appendix A lists the programs by federal agency.
- ❑ Appendix B lists the federal programs that have a specific type of grantee (e.g., an institution of higher education, a local education agency, etc.).
- ❑ Appendix C presents the federal programs by service domain cross-referenced to the type of grant (e.g., entitlement; block; discretionary; demonstration, etc.)

Information for this catalog was obtained from several sources, including The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, online resources from each federal agency, and individual calls to agency personnel. The National Partnership for Reinventing Government (NPR) was tremendously helpful in engaging various federal agencies in the data collection and review process. An effort has been made to provide complete information for each entry. Where information is not provided, it is because that information was not available from any of these sources.

This catalog will be updated regularly and the information will be made available both on The Finance Project's web site — **www.financeproject.org** and on the web site sponsored by the National Partnership for Reinventing Government — **www.afterschool.gov**

List of Federal Programs Included in the Catalog

1. Abstinence Education
2. Adolescent Family Life: Demonstration Projects
3. AmeriCorps
4. Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth
5. Bilingual Education: Comprehensive School Grants
6. Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants
7. Bilingual Education: Program Enhancement Grants
8. Boys and Girls Clubs of America
9. Byrne Formula Grant Program
10. Certified Development Companies (504 Loan Program)
11. Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities
12. Child and Adult Care Food Program
13. Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools Program
14. Child Care and Development Fund
15. Child Welfare Services — State Grants (Title IV-B)
16. Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR) State Strengthening Projects (STST)
17. Children's Health Insurance Program Partnership Grants
18. Children's Health Protection
19. Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
20. Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative
21. Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
22. Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees
23. Community Development Block Grants: State's Program
24. Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
25. Community Development Work-Study Program
26. Community Express Smaller Business Loans
27. Community Facilities Loan Program
28. Community Health Centers
29. Community-Initiated Prevention Interventions
30. Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
31. Community Reinvestment Act
32. Community Services Block Grant
33. Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards
34. Community Technology Centers Program
35. Continuum of Care — Supportive Housing Program
36. Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program
37. Corporation for National Service Planning and Program Development Grants
38. Corporation for National Service Training and Technical Assistance Grants
39. Demonstration Grants for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Populations
40. Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth
41. Drug-Free Communities Support Program
42. Drug Prevention Demonstration Program
43. Economic Development: Planning Program for States and Urban Areas
44. Economic Development and Supportive Services Program
45. Education for Homeless Children and Youth: Grants for State and Local Activities

46. Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) Initiative
47. Environmental Education Grants Program
48. Environmental Justice Small Grants Program
49. Even Start: Family Literacy Initiatives Grants
50. Even Start: State Education Agencies
51. Family and Community Violence Prevention Program
52. Family Violence Prevention and Services Grants for Battered Women's Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes
53. Federal Work-Study Program
54. Foster Care (Title IV-E)
55. Foster Grandparents Program
56. Gang-Free Schools and Communities: Community-Based Gang Intervention
57. GEAR Up (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs): State Grants and Partnership Grants
58. Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program
59. Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities
60. Healthy Tomorrows Partnership for Children Program
61. Independent Living (Title IV-E)
62. Inexpensive Book Distribution Program (Reading Is Fundamental)
63. Job Access and Reverse Commute Program/Access to Jobs
64. Job Corps
65. Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Summer Youth Employment Program (Title II-B)
66. Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth
67. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants
68. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States
69. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Special Emphasis (OJJDP Discretionary Grants)
70. Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)
71. Learn and Serve America: Higher Education
72. Learn and Serve America: School and Community-Based Programs
73. Livable Communities Initiative
74. Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program
75. Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
76. Medicaid
77. Microloan Program
78. Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration
79. National Communities in Schools Community Development Program (Communities in Schools)
80. National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership
81. National School Lunch Program: Afternoon Snacks
82. National Youth Sports Program Fund
83. Promoting Safe and Stable Families
84. Public Housing: Tenant Opportunities Program
85. Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants
86. Quality Child Care Initiative
87. Reading Excellence Program
88. Recreational Programs for Individuals with Disabilities
89. Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)
90. Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

91. Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: National Programs
92. Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: State Grants
93. Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative
94. Safe Start
95. School Action Grant Program
96. School Breakfast Program
97. School-to-Work Programs
98. School-to-Work: Registered Apprenticeship
99. 7(a) Loan Guaranty Programs
100. Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)
101. Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants
102. Special Education: Grants to States
103. State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP)
104. Summer Food Service Program
105. Technology Opportunities Program
106. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
107. Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (Title I)
108. Transitional Living for Homeless Youth
109. Tribal Youth Program (Title V Discretionary Grants)
110. TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers
111. TRIO: Talent Search
112. TRIO: Upward Bound
113. TRIO: Upward Bound/Math Science
114. 21st Century Community Learning Centers
115. Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)
116. Weed and Seed Program
117. Welfare-to-Work Grants to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
118. Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities
119. Workforce Investment Act
120. Youth Opportunity Grants
121. Youthbuild

TABLE 1. FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND THEIR SERVICE DOMAINS

	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
FEDERAL PROGRAMS	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ABSTINENCE EDUCATION	X		X				X						X								
ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS							X							X							
AMERICORPS	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X							X
BASIC CENTER PROGRAM FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH			X				X						X								
BILINGUAL EDUCATION COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL GRANTS			X	X																	
BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS			X	X																	
BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT GRANTS			X	X																	
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X								
BYRNE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM		X					X						X								
CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES (504 LOAN PROGRAM)															X	X				X	X
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES													X	X							
CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM					X																
CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOLS PROGRAM	X	X						X													
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND	X	X	X					X													
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES — STATE GRANTS													X	X							
CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES AT-RISK INITIATIVE (CYFAR) STATE STRENGTHENING PROJECTS (STST)	X	X	X			X	X							X							
CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS										X											
CHILDREN'S HEALTH PROTECTION										X											
COMMUNITY BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS					X	X						X	X								

FEDERAL PROGRAMS	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE																X					X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: ENTITLEMENT GRANTS	X	X				X		X				X	X	X		X					X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: SECTION 108 LOAN GUARANTEES																X					X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: STATE'S PROGRAM															X	X					X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND																X				X	X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: WORK-STUDY PROGRAM																					X
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS: SMALLER BUSINESS LOANS															X	X				X	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOAN PROGRAM																					X
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS										X											
COMMUNITY INITIATED PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS							X					X									
COMMUNITY OUTREACH PARTNERSHIP CENTER PROGRAM									X	X	X	X	X	X							X
COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT (CRA)																X					X
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT DISCRETIONARY AWARDS											X										X
COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY CENTERS PROGRAM	X														X						
CONTINUUM OF CARE — SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM								X		X	X			X							
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE — 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	X	X				X															
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS								X						X							X

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEDERAL PROGRAMS	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS																	X				
DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS						X	X					X		X							
DOMESTIC CHILD LABOR INITIATIVE MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER YOUTH	X	X	X			X					X										
DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM	X	X	X	X		X	X					X									
DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM	X	X	X				X					X									
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROGRAM FOR STATES AND URBAN AREAS																					X
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM									X		X			X							X
EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH — GRANTS FOR STATE AND LOCAL ACTIVITIES	X		X											X							
EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES (EZ/EC) INITIATIVE																				X	X
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION GRANTS PROGRAM	X																				
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM	X																				
EVEN START: FAMILY LITERACY INITIATIVES GRANTS	X		X						X					X							
EVEN START: STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES	X		X						X					X							
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM	X	X				X	X						X	X							
FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES: GRANTS FOR BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS GRANTS TO STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES													X	X							
FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM	X	X	X			X	X		X			X	X	X							
FOSTER CARE (TITLE IV-E)													X	X			X		X		

FEDERAL PROGRAMS	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROGRAM	X	X	X	X			X	X				X									
GANG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES: COMMUNITY-BASED GANG INTERVENTION	X	X	X			X	X					X	X								
GEAR UP: STATE GRANTS AND PARTNERSHIP GRANTS	X		X			X	X														
GOALS 2000: PARENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	X		X						X					X							
HEALTHY SCHOOLS, HEALTHY COMMUNITIES										X											
HEALTHY TOMORROW'S PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM										X											
INDEPENDENT LIVING (TITLE IV-E)						X	X				X										
INEXPENSIVE BOOK DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM (READING IS FUNDAMENTAL)	X																				
JOB ACCESS AND REVERSE COMMUTE PROGRAM/ACCESS TO JOBS																		X			
JOB CORPS	X		X			X	X				X										X
JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA) SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM (TITLE II-B)			X			X					X										X
JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT YEAR-ROUND TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH			X			X					X										X
JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANTS (JAIBG)												X	X								
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: ALLOCATION TO STATES			X			X	X					X	X								
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: SPECIAL EMPHASIS						X	X					X	X	X							
JUVENILE MENTORING PROGRAM (JUMP)	X	X	X	X		X	X					X	X								
LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA: HIGHER EDUCATION	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X								
LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA: SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X									
LIVABLE COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE																X		X			
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM						X						X	X								

FEDERAL PROGRAMS	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT										X				X							
MEDICAID										X									X		
MICROLOAN PROGRAM																				X	
MINORITY COMMUNITY HEALTH COALITION DEMONSTRATION										X											
NATIONAL COMMUNITIES IN SCHOOLS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMMUNITIES IN SCHOOLS)			X			X	X				X	X									X
NATIONAL EARLY INTERVENTION SCHOLARSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP	X		X			X	X														
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AFTERNOON SNACKS					X																
NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS PROGRAM FUND	X	X	X			X	X														
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES													X	X							
PUBLIC HOUSING TENANT OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM									X		X		X	X							
PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION PROGRAM GRANTS												X	X								X
QUALITY CHILD CARE INITIATIVE								X	X		X						X				
READING EXCELLENCE PROGRAM	X		X																		
RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES		X		X																	
RESIDENT OPPORTUNITIES AND SELF SUFFICIENCY (ROSS)									X		X			X							
RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (RSVP)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X							
SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES: NATIONAL PROGRAMS	X	X	X			X	X					X	X								
SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES: STATE GRANTS	X	X	X			X	X					X	X	X							
SAFE SCHOOLS/HEALTHY STUDENTS INITIATIVE	X	X	X			X	X		X			X	X	X							
SAFE START						X	X					X	X	X							
SCHOOL ACTION GRANT PROGRAM	X	X	X			X	X					X	X								
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAMS					X																
SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAMS			X			X	X				X										

FEDERAL PROGRAMS	Out-of-School Time Activities								Community Supports						Infrastructure					Community Development	
	ENRICHMENT	RECREATION	BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	SPECIAL NEEDS	FOOD/SNACKS	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	MENTORING	CHILD CARE	ADULT EDUCATION	HEALTH CARE	JOB TRAINING	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	VIOLENCE PREVENTION	PARENT SUPPORTS	TECHNOLOGY	FACILITIES	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	TRANSPORTATION	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SCHOOL-TO-WORK REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP			X			X	X				X										
7(A) LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM																				X	
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (TITLE XX)				X		X	X	X				X		X							
SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANTS						X		X						X							
SPECIAL EDUCATION: GRANTS TO STATES			X	X																	
STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM: (S-CHIP)										X											
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM					X																
TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM	X								X						X						
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)								X	X		X			X							
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES			X	X														X			
TRANSITIONAL LIVING FOR HOMELESS YOUTH			X			X	X														
TRIBAL YOUTH PROGRAM							X					X	X								
TRIO: EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CENTERS	X		X			X	X														
TRIO: TALENT SEARCH	X		X			X	X														
TRIO: UPWARD BOUND	X		X			X	X														
TRIO: UPWARD BOUND/MATH SCIENCE	X		X			X	X														
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X			X							
VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA (VISTA)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					X							X
WEED AND SEED PROGRAM	X	X	X			X	X					X	X	X							X
WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS TO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES AND ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS			X								X										X
WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCALITIES			X					X	X		X			X							
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT			X								X										
YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS			X			X	X				X										
YOUTHBUILD			X			X	X				X					X					X

TABLE 2. CATALOGUE OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Abstinence Education

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Maternal and Child Health Bureau Office of State and Community Health
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title V, Section 510, 42 U.S.C. 710
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	These grants enable states to provide abstinence education and, at the option of the state, where appropriate, mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision to promote abstinence from sexual activity, with a focus on groups that are most likely to bear children out of wedlock
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for mentoring, counseling, and other activities that promote positive behaviors
Program Beneficiaries	Young mothers and fathers, young girls and boys, teens, and groups of individuals subject to out-of-wedlock births, school-age girls and boys, adolescents, at-risk populations subject to out-of-wedlock births, parents, youth-serving professionals, and families
Applicant Eligibility	Grants are limited to states and insular areas. Grant applications are accepted only from the state health agency responsible for the administration (or supervision of the administration) of the Title V Maternal and Child Health Service Block Grant
Application Process	States must submit an application and annual report on a yearly basis prior to the allocation of funds. Funds are available on an annual basis
Flow of Funds	Funds are sent directly to the state on a quarterly basis
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $50 million. Grants range in size from $13,501 to $847,457
Matching Requirements	States must provide $3 for every $4 of federal funds allotted through the formula mechanism.
Web Site Links	http://www.hrsa.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Division of State and Community Health (301) 443-2204
Potential Partners	Boys and Girls Clubs; YM/YWCAs; public and private health organizations; recreation programs; community-based organizations; faith based organizations; and local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Adolescent Family Life: Demonstration Projects

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Office of Population Affairs Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs
Authorization	Public Health Service Act, Title XX, Section 2003, P.L. 98-512, 42 U.S.C. 300z-2, as amended; Appropriation Act of 1991, P.L. 101-517
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to establish innovative, comprehensive, and integrated approaches to the delivery of care services for pregnant and parenting adolescents, with primary emphasis on adolescents who are under age 17. In addition, grants fund programs that promote abstinence from sexual relations through the provision of age-appropriate education on sexuality and decision-making skills as the most effective method of preventing adolescent pregnancy and avoiding sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
Uses of Funds	Grants fund projects that: 1) provide care services, prevention services, or both care and prevention services; 2) coordinate, integrate, and provide linkages among providers of care, prevention, and other services; 3) provide supplemental services where these services are not adequate or not available to eligible persons and that are essential to the care of pregnant adolescents and to the prevention of adolescent sexual relations and adolescent pregnancy; and 4) test new approaches to providing care and prevention services that are national in scope.
Program Beneficiaries	For prevention services: nonpregnant adolescents and their families. For care services: pregnant adolescents, infants, adolescent parents, and their families. Primary emphasis is on unmarried adolescents ages 17 and under.
Applicant Eligibility	Local and state government entities and private, nonprofit organizations
Application Process	Application kits are available from Office of Grants Management, Office of Population Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, 4350 East-West Highway, Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814. All applications and proposals are read by a panel of independent experts who make recommendations to the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated grants FY 99: $16.7 million. Seventy-four continuation grants were funded. Estimated FY 2000 grants: $17.7 million. Approximately 20 grants will be funded. The range of grants is from $100,000 to $250,000. There will be 73 continuation grants.
Matching Requirements	Federal participation is limited to 70 percent of total project costs for the first and second years, 60 percent for the third year, 50 percent for the fourth year and 40 percent for the fifth year.
Web Site Links	htttp://www.hhs.gov/progorg/opa/grnt-ann.html
Contact Information	Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs Office of Population Affairs Department of Health and Human Services (301) 594-2799
Potential Partners	Any public or private nonprofit organization or agency located in any state, the District of Columbia, and the territories

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		**COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**		**INFRASTRUCTURE**		**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

AmeriCorps

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	AmeriCorps programs have four goals: (1) provide services with direct and demonstrable results, (2) strengthen communities and unit individuals of different backgrounds in common efforts to improve their communities, (3) encourage responsibility through service and civic education, and (4) expand opportunities in return for devoting a year to national service. AmeriCorps volunteers receive education awards for qualified postsecondary education expenses.
Uses of Funds	AmeriCorps volunteers address community needs in one of four areas: education, public safety, human services, and the environment.
Program Beneficiaries	State and local government, tribes, territories, national nonprofit organizations, and local communities.
Applicant Eligibility	States, tribes, territories, national nonprofit organizations, professional corps, and multistate organizations are eligible to apply for grants.
Application Process	Contact the Corporation for National Service for information.
Flow of Funds	One-third of funds will be allocated to states according to a population-based formula. At least one-third of the funds will be distributed to programs that are first selected by the states and then submitted to the Corporation for competitive consideration. Remaining funds to be distributed to programs operated by national nonprofit organizations, professional corps, and programs in more than one state. There is a one percent set-aside each for tribes and territories.
Funding History	Grants range in size from $238,000 for state formula programs to $3 million for national directs. FY 99 estimated grants: $227 million
Matching Requirements	Fifteen percent of the living allowance for AmeriCorps volunteers and 33 percent of the operating and support expenses must be matched.
Web Site Links	www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 474
Potential Partners	National nonprofit organizations, local government, local school districts, community-based organizations, youth-serving organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Family and Youth Services Bureau
Authorization	Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, P.L. 96-509, as amended; Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985, Chapter VI, Division I, P.L. 98-473, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, P.L. 102-586, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants fund the establishment and operation of local centers that address the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for (1) the establishment and operation of local runaway and homeless youth centers to provide services dealing with the immediate needs (shelter, food, clothing, counseling, and related services) of runaway and homeless youth and their families; (2) the establishment and operation of local transitional living centers for homeless youth to provide services dealing with their longer-term needs; (3) a national communication system to assist runaway and homeless youth in communicating with their families and service providers; (4) technical assistance and training; and (5) research, demonstration, and service projects.
Program Beneficiaries	Homeless and runaway youth
Applicant Eligibility	Local public and private nonprofit agencies and coordinated networks of such agencies
Application Process	Application for Federal Assistance, Standard Form 424 must be submitted. Instructions are published in the Federal Register. Consultation assistance is available from the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children and Families. All applications are reviewed by a panel of nonfederal experts that makes recommendations for funding.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	New grants available during FY 99: $10.4 million. Estimated number of new grants: 105. In addition, $28.4 million will be made available as continuation funds to the current 243 grantees.
Matching Requirements	The federal grant can cover up to 90 percent of the total project budget. The nonfederal share may be in cash or in-kind.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/fysb
Contact Information	Family and Youth Services Bureau Administration for Children and Families (202) 205-8102
Potential Partners	Local government; faith-based social service agencies; community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bilingual Education: Comprehensive School Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title VII, Part A, Subpart I
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Program provides remedial instruction for students with limited English proficiency
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to develop schoolwide programs for limited English-proficient students that reform, restructure, and upgrade all relevant programs and operations within an individual school that has a concentration of limited English-proficient students
Program Beneficiaries	Children with limited proficiency in understanding, speaking, reading, and writing in English
Applicant Eligibility	Local education agencies that include schools where the number of limited English-proficient students equals at least 25 percent of the total enrollment
Application Process	Application dates are published in the Federal Register. Local education agencies may need to check with state education agencies before submitting proposals
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $92 million. In FY 97, 274 projects were funded with an average award of $255,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://ocfo.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (202) 205-5530
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; organizations serving immigrant communities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title VII, Part A
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants fund bilingual education or alternative instructional programs for limited English-proficient students, including programs of early childhood education, K-12, gifted and talented education, and vocational and applied technology education. Grants also are used to assist families of students by implementing family education programs and parent outreach and training activities.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to develop and implement bilingual education programs or special alternative instructional programs for limited English-proficient students, including early childhood education, K-12, gifted and talented education, and vocational and applied technology education. They also may be used to improve the education of limited English-proficient students and their families through family education programs and parent outreach and training activities designed to assist parents to become active participants in the education of their children and for tutors and teachers' aides.
Program Beneficiaries	Children with limited proficiency in understanding, speaking, reading, and writing in English
Applicant Eligibility	Local education agencies
Application Process	Application dates are published in the Federal Register. Local education agencies may need to check with state education agency before submitting proposals.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $19.1 million. During FY 97, 76 grants were funded. The grants ranged in size from $94,000 to $188,000 and averaged approximately $150,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://ocfo.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (202) 205-5576 or (202) 205-5530
Potential Partners	Local education agencies, organizations serving immigrant communities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Bilingual Education: Program Enhancement Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title VII, Part A
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Program provides remedial instruction for students with limited English proficiency
Uses of Funds	Grants are used for innovative, locally designed projects to expand or enhance existing bilingual education or special alternative instruction programs for limited English-proficient students
Program Beneficiaries	Children with limited proficiency in understanding, speaking, reading, and writing in English
Applicant Eligibility	Local education agencies
Application Process	Application dates are published in the Federal Register. Local education agencies may need to check with state education agencies before submitting proposals
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $12.8 million. During 1997, 153 projects were funded, with an average grant size of $30,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://ocfo.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (202) 205-5576
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; organizations serving immigrant communities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Boys and Girls Clubs of America

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance
Authorization	
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs to establish new clubs in at-risk communities and to strengthen and support programs and violence prevention outreach initiatives in existing clubs.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to establish new or strengthen existing Boys and Girls Clubs.
Program Beneficiaries	Distressed communities with the greatest need.
Applicant Eligibility	Boys and Girls Clubs administrators from the 2,000 existing clubs and communities seeking to establish new clubs.
Application Process	Eligible clubs make application to the National Headquarters in Atlanta, GA.
Flow of Funds	The initial grant is to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, which follows guidelines for awarding grants to selected clubs.
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $40 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.bgca.org http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Contact Information	Boys and Girls Clubs of America: (404) 815-5784 Bureau of Justice Assistance: (202) 514-6278
Potential Partners	Local Boys and Girls Clubs, schools, community-based organizations, local law enforcement agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Byrne Formula Grant Program

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance
Authorization	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub L 90-351
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Formula funding to create safer communities and improved criminal justice systems. Funds may be used for any one or more of 26 legislative purposes, including law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs and youth who are involved or are at risk of involvement in gangs
Uses of Funds	Statute describes 26 purposes for which funds may be used, including the prevention of gang activities
Program Beneficiaries	Gangs and youth who are involved or are at risk of involvement in gangs
Applicant Eligibility	All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands
Application Process	Each state designates a state office to administer the Byrne Program and to coordinate the distribution of funds
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the designated state or territorial agency
Funding History	FY 98 appropriation: $12 million of the Byrne Formula appropriation was used for crime prevention programs, many of which related to after-school initiatives. The FY 99 appropriation: $12 million
Matching Requirements	There is a 25 percent matching requirement
Web Site Links	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Contact Information	Bureau of Justice Assistance (202) 514-6278
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Certified Development Companies (504 Loan Program)

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Authorization	This is a 504 Loan Program
Funding Type	Small business loans
Description of Program	Under this program, local Certified Development Companies (CDCs) make long term loans available for purchasing land, buildings, and machinery and equipment, and for building, modernizing, or renovating existing facilities and sites. Certified Development Companies are nonprofit corporations set up to contribute to the economic development of their community or region. CDCs work with the SBA and private-sector lenders to provide financing to small businesses. There are about 290 CDCs nationwide. Each one covers a specific area. The program is specifically designed to enable small businesses to create and retain jobs; the CDC's portfolio must create or retain one job for every $35,000 provided by the SBA.
Uses of Funds	This program provides "brick and mortar" financing to small businesses. Funds may be used for fixed asset projects such as: purchasing land and improvement, including existing buildings, grading, street improvements, utilities, parking lots, and landscaping; construction of new facilities; or modernizing, renovating, or converting existing facilities; or purchasing long-term machinery and equipment. Funds cannot be used for working capital or inventory, consolidating or repaying debt, or refinancing.
Program Beneficiaries	Small, qualifying businesses
Applicant Eligibility	Generally, the business must be operated for profit and fall within the size standards set by the SBA. Under the 504 Program, the business qualifies as small if it does not have a tangible net worth in exceeds of $6 million and has not had net income in excess of $2 million for the preceding two years.
Application Process	Applicants apply through Certified Development Companies, which are private, nonprofit corporations set up to contribute to the economic development of their communities or regions.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow from the Certified Development Company to the loan applicants.
Funding History	Interest rates are pegged to an increment above the current market rate for five-year and 10-year U.S. Treasury issues.
Matching Requirements	At least ten percent of the loan proceeds are provided by the borrower, at least 50 percent by an unguaranteed bank loan, and the remainder by an SBA-guaranteed debenture.
Web Site Links	http://www.sba.gov/financing/frcdc504.html
Contact Information	Contact local Small Business Administration or call the SBA Answer Desk at 1-800-U-ASK-SBA
Potential Partners	Nonprofit and for-profit organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY	x	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	x
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	x	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	x
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Office on Child Abuse and Neglect
Authorization	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Title I, as amended, P.L. 93-247; Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988, as amended; Title I, P.L. 100-294, as amended; P.L. 101-266, P.L. 101-645, and P.L. 102-295; 42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.
Funding Type	Discretionary grants and contracts
Description of Program	Grants are to improve the national, state, community, and family activities for the prevention, assessment, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, demonstration service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance.
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used for school-based prevention programs, as well as research and demonstration activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Children at risk of abuse or neglect and their families
Applicant Eligibility	Grants are available to state and local governments, nonprofit institutions, and organizations engaged in activities related to the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Contracts are available to public and private agencies.
Application Process	Eligible applicants submit applications in response to announcements in the Federal Register. Applications are reviewed by a panel of nonfederal professionals with expertise in the field of child abuse and neglect.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $14.2 million. Grants range in size from $10,000 to $300,000; the average grant size is $150,000. Forty-seven grants were awarded in FY 98.
Matching Requirements	Matching requirements vary and are included in the program announcements.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb
Contact Information	Office on Child Abuse and Neglect (202) 205-8618
Potential Partners	Nonprofit child welfare agencies, e.g., faith-based social service agencies; public child welfare agencies; schools of social work

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
Authorization	National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1766
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Assists states, through grants-in-aid and other means, to initiate and maintain nonprofit food service programs for children and elderly or impaired adults in nonresidential day care facilities by reimbursing eligible institutions for their costs in providing meals and snacks to children and adults receiving nonresidential day care. The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) now provides reimbursement to organizations to help them serve nutritious snacks to low-income children and youths, in educational or enrichment programs, after school hours, on weekends, and during school holidays.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to reimburse cost of afternoon snacks.
Program Beneficiaries	Approved institutions providing nonresidential day care services, including public and nonprofit private organizations such as child care centers, outside-school-hours care centers, and recreation centers. Any eligible institution may participate in the program upon request.
Applicant Eligibility	Approved institutions, including public or private nonprofit organizations that provide educational or enrichment activities for school-aged children in low-income areas are eligible to participate. For-profit centers that receive Title XX funds for at least 25 percent of their school-aged children also may be eligible. All after-school activities must be regularly scheduled, in an organized, structured and supervised environment.
Application Process	Organizations should contact the CACFP administering agency in their states. A complete list of state agencies is located on USDA's Food and Nutrition Services' web site.
Flow of Funds	USDA provides payments to states to reimburse participating organizations.
Funding History	State grants vary according to participation in the program. In 1997, cash assistance ranged from $253,000 to more than $185 million per state agency. In FY 97, more than 1.57 billion meals were served. FY 99 estimated grants: $1.6 billion, commodities estimated at an additional $45.5 million. In addition, as of July 1, 1999, after-school care centers may receive 54 cents for each snack served.
Matching Requirements	Participating agencies pay the differential between the actual cost and the reimbursement.
Web Site Links	http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/
Contact Information	Organizations should contact their CACFP state agency. A list of state agency Contact Informations and addresses can be found on the FNS web site.
Potential Partners	Any nonprofit private or public entity that provides meals and snacks to children and adults receiving nonresidential day care. Organizations and people interested in children are likely partners. CACFP snacks draw children to safe, supervised activities run by youth programs, parent and teacher associations, parks and recreation departments, and other organizations that provide opportunities for school-aged children and youth in low-income areas.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS	x	VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools Program

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Higher Education Programs
Authorization	The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 7, 20 U.S.C. 1070E
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to support or establish campus-based child care programs that primarily serve the needs of low-income students enrolled in an institution of higher education. Grants may be used for before- and after-school services. In addition, grants may be used to serve the child care needs of the community served by the institution
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income parents enrolled in postsecondary programs
Applicant Eligibility	An institution of higher education is eligible to apply if the total amount of all federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding fiscal year equals or exceeds $350,000
Application Process	Application announcements are published in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $5 million. The first grants will be awarded during FY 99. Grants are expected to range in size from $50,000 to $100,000.
Matching Requirements	The grant amount awarded to an institution shall not exceed one percent of the total amount of all Federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding fiscal year
Web Site Links	http://ocfo.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Higher Education Programs (202) 260-8458
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, YM/YWCAs

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Child Care and Development Fund
(formerly known as the Child Care and Development Block Grant, or CCDBG)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth, and Families Child Care Bureau
Authorization	Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 9858 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193; Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	The block grants are to help the states assist low-income families with child care and to: (1) allow each state maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies; (2) promote parental choice in making decisions on the child care that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage states to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care; (4) assist states in providing child care to parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; and (5) assist states in implementing the health, safety, licensing, and registration standards established in state regulations.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to subsidize the cost of early child care care and for children under age 13. Some funds may be used for quality improvement activities, including provider training and monitoring, health and safety issues, on-site visiting, and linkages with the health care community.
Program Beneficiaries	Children under the age of 13 (or, at the option of the grantee, up to age 19, if disabled or under court supervision) who reside with a family whose income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income for a family of the same size and who reside with a parent or parent(s) who is working, attending job training, or an educational program, or who are in need of protective services.
Applicant Eligibility	All states, the District of Columbia, Territories, federally recognized tribal governments, tribal organizations, Alaska Native organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. The lead agency may contract with or award grants to public or private entities to administer programs and provide services, subject to the lead agency's criteria, which may include child care providers, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, recreation programs, YM/YWCAs, Boys and Girls Clubs, schools, and public and private social service agencies.
Application Process	The lead agency of each eligible applicant submits a plan to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Grants are awarded after the receipt and approval of the plan by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to lead agency.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $3.3 billion
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements for the discretionary and mandatory parts of the fund ($2.2 billion); there is a state match for the matching part ($1.1 billion).
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/oa/form.htm http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opa/facts/ccfund.htm See also: the National Child Care Information Center web site at www.nccic.org
Contact Information	Administration for Children, Youth, and Families Child Care Bureau (202) 690-6782
Potential Partners	Child care providers; community-based organizations; faith-based organization; recreation programs; YM/YWCAs; Boys and Girls Clubs; schools; public and private social service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Child Welfare Services — State Grants (Title IV-B)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Social Security Act, Sections 420-425 and 427-428, as amended; Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Title I, Section 103, Pub. L. 96-272; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Pub. L. 100-203; 42 U.S.C. 620-625 and 627-628; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Pub. L. 103-66; Social Security Act Amendments of 1994, Pub. L. 103-432; Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, Pub. L. 105-89
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants are provided to states, the District of Columbia, and territories to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services to enable children to remain in their own homes, or, where that is impossible, to provide alternate permanent homes for them
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to address problems that may result in neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children, prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families and restore children to their families, when possible
Program Beneficiaries	Families and children in need of child welfare services
Applicant Eligibility	Designated agency in the states, the District of Columbia, and the territories
Application Process	States work with regional offices of the Administration for Children and Families to develop their applications
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to the designated agency
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $292 million
Matching Requirements	States receive federal matching at a rate of 75 percent of their expenditures up to the limit of each state's allocation. State allocations are determined on a formula basis based on per capita income and the state's child population under the age of 21
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/programs
Contact Information	Contact regional ACF offices or the Children's Bureau (202) 205-8618
Potential Partners	State and local child welfare agencies; private social service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR) State Strengthening Projects (STST)

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
Authorization	Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d)
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Beginning in 1991, USDA has funded 96 "youth-at-risk" community-based programs. In 1994, USDA initiated its State Strengthening (STST) projects as a mechanism for funding additional community-based projects. The mission of the CYFAR Program is to marshal resources of the land-grant and cooperative extension systems to collaborate with other organizations to develop and deliver educational programs that equip limited resource families and youth who are at risk for not meeting basic human needs, to lead positive, productive, contributing lives. There are currently 44 STST projects in 282 communities at 561 sites. These sites serve more than 56,000 youth ages pre-K-19. The STST projects call for collaboration across disciplines and program areas, and use a holistic approach, which views the individual in the context of the family and community. At the end of 1999, grants were available to (1) renew existing State Strengthening Projects (STST); (2) new State Strengthening Projects for states that had never received STST funding; (3) universities having completed five years of STST funding by October 1, 1999, which have a statewide infrastructure to support community programs for at-risk children, youth, and families; (4) universities selected as CYFERNet lead universities; and (5) the National Network for Health.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used for training, after-school and summer programs, mentoring activities, school enrichment, resource centers, and support groups for adults, and community forums.
Program Beneficiaries	At-risk children and adults
Applicant Eligibility	Only land-grant university Cooperative Extension Services (CES) were eligible to apply for the CSREES grants. However, community-based organizations should contact their local CES for information on how to work with their local CES CYFAR project.
Application Process	Community-based organizations interested in working with a CYFAR site should contact their local Cooperative Extension Service.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to State Strengthening Projects to local community-based projects.
Funding History	FY 98 appropriation: $8.8 million
Matching Requirements	Applications were evaluated in part on the commitment of the State Extension Administration to support the project during and following the federal funding period and to integrate CYFAR programming into base Extension programs statewide.
Web Site Links	http://www.reeusda.gov/4h/cyfar/rfa2000/pa_2000.htm For a list of project directors, see http://www.reeusda.gov/4h/cyfar/stst/ststcnts.htm
Contact Information	Call local extension service for information.
Potential Partners	State and local cooperative extension services; community-based organizations; youth-serving organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Partnership Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title V, Section 502(a)(1), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 702
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	CHIP Partnership Grants are intended to strengthen partnerships between HRSA and children's advocates from the business sector and all service systems working to improve the capacity of states and local communities to better address the development of comprehensive systems of quality care for all children.
Uses of Funds	The initiative provides support for business, social services, child welfare, child care, health, and health-related service systems to design and implement programs that integrate CHIP into the existing network of contacts among their constituents. Grantees are not expected to provide direct services to clients, but are expected to develop and support activities within their existing state and community networks to strengthen existing infrastructure, as well as build new state and community systems. Activities may include, but are not limited to: collaboration with state Maternal and Child Health and CHIP programs in the development and implementation of state and community performance measures; joint needs assessment and strategic planning; development of interagency agreements; cross-training among agencies; and joint media campaigns.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income uninsured children and their families.
Applicant Eligibility	Public or private entities, including Indian tribes, community coalitions, and interagency councils. Special consideration given to groups that have national constituencies engaged in the active encouragement and support of systems of care for children and their families.
Application Process	Official grant application kit required for submission. Applications should be mailed to: HRSA Grants Application Center, CFDA #93.110 AS, 40 West Gude Drive, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850. All applications are reviewed by an interdisciplinary panel.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $800,000 for up to eight new projects; grants will not exceed $100,000 per year for four-year projects.
Matching Requirements	Non-federal contributions should be indicated in the project budget. The budget also must include strategies for future funding of community-integrated service system activities after termination of federal grants support and/or for the incorporation of these activities into the applicant organization's ongoing programs.
Web Site Links	http://www.os.dhhs.gov/hrsa/mchb
Contact Information	Division of Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health (301) 443-4393
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations that are linked to national organizations, and community coalitions. Grants for FY 99 have been awarded. To access these funds, an organization will need to link up with a coalition, national organization, or other entity that has received one of the eight grants awarded.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Children's Health Protection

Federal Agency	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Children's Health Protection
Authorization	Clean Air Act, as amended, Section 103(b)(3), Clean Water Act, as amended, Section 104(b)(3), Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, Section 1442(b)(3), Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10, Solid Water Disposal Act Section 8001, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, Section 20, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, Section 311(b) and (c)
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants fund community-based and regional projects and other actions that enhance public outreach and communication, assist families in evaluating risks to children and in making informed consumer choices, build partnerships that increase a community's long-term capacity to advance protection of children's environmental health and safety, leverage private and public investments to enhance environmental quality by enabling community efforts to continue past EPA's ability to provide assistance to communities; and promote protection of children from environmental threats through lessons learned
Uses of Funds	Grants are to provide resources directly related to identifying and addressing environmental health threats to children. Grants and cooperative agreements are available to support recipients' allowable direct costs plus allowable indirect costs in accordance with established EPA policies and regulations.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and families
Applicant Eligibility	Eligible applicants include community groups, public nonprofit institutions/organizations, tribal governments, specialized groups, for-profit organizations, private nonprofit institutions/organizations, and local governments
Application Process	Potential applicants should discuss their proposals with or submit preapplications to staff in the Office of Children's Health Protection. EPA's program office will evaluate applications to determine the merit and relevance of proposed projects.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $2 million; grants range in size from $5,000 to $100,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.epa.gov/ogd/
Contact Information	Office of Children's Health Protection
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, state and local governments, public and private nonprofit institutions, for-profit organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Children's Bureau
Authorization	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, 42 U.S.C. 5116 et. seq., as amended, Pub. L. 104-235
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants help states to develop and implement, or expand and enhance, a comprehensive, statewide system of community-based family resource services.
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and foster the development of a continuum of preventive services for children and families through state and community-based public and private partnerships. They have been used to start up, maintain, and expand public information activities focused on the healthy and positive development of parents and children. The funds have also been used for abuse and neglect prevention activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Children at risk of abuse or neglect and their families
Applicant Eligibility	State agencies that meet all eligibility requirements will receive funds.
Application Process	No federal forms are required for applications, but certain specific assurances and information described in the annual program instruction must be included in the request for funds.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to state agency. Nonprofit and community-based organizations may be able to receive funding from state agency for activities.
Funding History	In FY 98, 58 formula grants and four discretionary grants were awarded. Estimated FY 99 grants: $32.8 million.
Matching Requirements	Seventy percent of the funds are allocated according to a formula based on the number of children under the age of 18 in each state. The remaining funds are allocated based on a formula that takes into account the amount of nonfederal funds leveraged by the state in the preceding fiscal year for the program.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb
Contact Information	Office on Child Abuse and Neglect Children's Bureau (202) 205-8618
Potential Partners	Local social service agencies, family service agencies, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Financial Management Division, Office of Block Grant Assistance, Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Section 108(q), as amended, P.L. 93-383. The Multifamily Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 5308(q) Regulations may be found at 24 CFR part 570
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	These grants help public entities that are eligible under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program carry out economic development projects authorized by Section 1089(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The grants must be used to enhance the security of loans guaranteed under the Section 108 program or improve the viability of projects financed with loans guaranteed under the Section 108 program.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for a wide range of economic development projects, including commercial, industrial, and economic development revolving loan funds. They may only be used with projects assisted through the Section 108 Economic Development Loan Fund.
Program Beneficiaries	Low- and moderate-income individuals and families
Applicant Eligibility	Local governments that are eligible public entities under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program, and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement and nonentitlement communities
Application Process	Proposals must be submitted in response to announcement in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to the local public entity
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $35 million
Matching Requirements	Economic Development Initiative grant funds may be used only in conjunction with projects and activities assisted under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/cdp/cpdhome.html
Contact Information	Financial Management Division Community Planning and Development (202) 708-1871
Potential Partners	Local government; community-based organizations in conjunction with local government

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Entitlement Communities Division, Office of Block Grant Assistance, Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, as amended, P.L. 93-383 24 CFR 570
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants to develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.
Uses of Funds	Recipients may undertake a wide range of activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and provision of improved community facilities and services, including child care.
Program Beneficiaries	Principal beneficiaries of Community Development Block Grant funds are low- and moderate-income persons.
Applicant Eligibility	Cities in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) designated by OMB as a central city of the MSA; other cities over 50,000 in MSAs and qualified urban counties of at least 200,000 are eligible to receive grants.
Application Process	Eligible applicants must submit a consolidated plan, an annual action plan, and certifications to HUD. The action plan must follow the recipient's citizen participation plan. Consolidated plans must be submitted every five years. Each year localities submit an annual action plan and certifications.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to local entities. In FY 98, there were 986 local governments that were potentially eligible to receive entitlement grants. Recipients may contract with other local agencies or nonprofit organizations to carry out part or all of their programs. Recipients may provide assistance to microenterprises or other for-profit entities when the recipient determines that the provision of such assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $3.1 billion
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Entitlement Communities Division (202) 708-1577
Potential Partners	Community action agencies; community-based organizations; local government agencies; youth-serving organizations; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Financial Management Department, Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Section 108, as amended
Funding Type	Loan guarantees
Description of Program	This program provides guaranteed and insured loans that provide communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects.
Uses of Funds	Projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community. A wide range of community and economic development projects have been funded, including public facilities, housing rehabilitation projects, and economic development loan funds.
Program Beneficiaries	Low- and moderate-income persons
Applicant Eligibility	Metropolitan cities and urban counties, e.g., Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement recipients, nonentitlement communities that are assisted in their submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program, and nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-administered Small Cities CDBG program. The public entity may designate a public agency to be the borrower.
Application Process	Presubmission requirements are similar to those for the CDBG Grants program (e.g., prepare a proposed action plan, follow a citizen participation plan, hold public hearings, publish a proposed action plan). Once application is approved, HUD issues an offer of commitment to guarantee notes or other obligations issued by the applicant or its public agency designee.
Flow of Funds	Loans go to the public entity or its designee.
Funding History	FY 99 loan guarantee authority: $1.26 billion. During FY 97, assistance ranged from $20,000 to $22.6 million.
Matching Requirements	Borrowers are required to pledge current and future CDBG funds as security for the loan guarantee. HUD also requires that the loan guarantee be secured with other collateral.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Financial Management Division Community Planning and Development (202) 708-1871
Potential Partners	Local governments, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Development Block Grants: State's Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Management and Technical Assistance, Community Planning and Development
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 Title I, as amended, P.L. 93-383, 88 State. 633, 42 U.S.C. 5301. Regulations may be found at 24 CFR Part 570
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.
Uses of Funds	Projects are selected by the states. Funds may be used for a wide range of activities directed toward neighborhood vitalization, economic development, or provision of improved community facilities and services. Projects may include acquisition of real property, infrastructure upgrades, and the facilitation of home ownership.
Program Beneficiaries	Principal beneficiaries of CDBG funds are low- and moderate-income persons. For metropolitan areas, low- and moderate-income is generally defined as a member of a family having an income equal to or less than the Section 8 low-income limit established by HUD. For nonmetropolitan areas, low- and moderate-income is generally defined as 80 percent of the median income for nonmetropolitan areas of the state.
Applicant Eligibility	All states are eligible if they meet the requirements and they must certify that with respect to nonentitlement areas, they will (1) engage in planning for community development activities, (2) provide technical assistance, (3) consult with local officials from nonentitlement areas in determining methods for distributing funds, and (4) each unit of general local government that receives funds must identify its housing and community development needs.
Application Process	States submit a consolidated plan, an annual action plan, and certifications to HUD. The consolidated plan and annual action plan cover the four major formula grant community development programs, including CDBG. The annual action plan must contain the method by which the state will distribute its CDBG funds.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the states. States must distribute the funds to units of general local government in nonentitlement areas. States develop their own programs and funding priorities.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $1.3 billion. The size of a state's grant is determined by a dual formula that takes into account the size of the population, the extent of poverty, and either the age of the housing stock or the extent of overcrowding.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
— Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	State and Small Cities Division Community Planning and Development (202) 7080-1322, ext. 4548
Potential Partners	Local government, nonprofit entities, community-based organizations and community development organizations in targeted areas

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY	X	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORT					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Authorization	CDFI Program regs. (April 4, 1997, 12 CFR, part 1805)
Funding Type	Loans
Description of Program	The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFIF) is a wholly owned government corporation that promotes economic revitalization and development in distressed urban and rural communities. By providing strategic investments and leveraging private-sector funds, the Fund promotes access to capital and local economic growth and by encouraging microenterprise development. There are three award programs: (1) The Community Development Financial Institutions Program (CDFI), (2) the Bank Enterprise Award Program (BEA), and (3) the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Microenterprise Development. The CDFI Program utilizes limited federal resources to invest in and build the capacity of private for-profit and nonprofit financial institutions. The BEA Program provides incentives to regulated banks and thrifts to invest in CDFIs and to increase their services, lending, and investments in distressed communities. The Presidential Awards recognize and promote best practices in microenterprise development. CDFIs are specialized financial institutions that work in areas inadequately served by traditional financial institutions.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used for local economic growth and microenterprise development in distressed urban and rural communities.
Program Beneficiaries	Distressed communities
Applicant Eligibility	
Application Process	Applicant CDFIs submit business plans and ability to raise comparable nonfederal matching funds. Applicants are evaluated on financial performance, management capacity, and market analysis. Awards to banks provide incentives to invest in CDFIs and to increase their services, lending, and investments in distressed communities.
Flow of Funds	Funds go to approved CDFIs or to banks in the Bank Enterprise program.
Funding History	Through the first two rounds of the CDFI Program, the Fund has made $77.6 million in investments in 81 CDFIs, including community development banks, loan funds, credit unions, venture capital funds, and microenterprise loan funds. These organizations serve both rural and urban areas in local, regional, statewide and multi-state markets in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Through the first two rounds of the BEA Program, 79 banks and thrifts were awarded a total of $30 million. In turn, these institutions provided nearly $133 million in equity investments and financials to support to CDFIs and $141 million in total direct lending and financial services in distressed communities.
Matching Requirements	CDFIs must raise comparable nonfederal matching funds.
Web Site Links	http://www.ustreas.gov/cdfi/ or email cdfihelp@cdfi.treas.gov
Contact Information	CDFI Fund (202) 622-8662 or (202) 622-7754 (fax)
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	x
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	x	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	x
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Community Development Work-Study Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Policy Development and Research
Authorization	Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, Section 501(b)(2), P.L. 100-242; Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Section 107, as amended
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The Community Development Work-Study Program (CDWS) is designed to attract economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students to careers in community and economic development. Grants are provided to institutions of higher education or states which provide work stipends, tuition support, and additional forms of support.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for stipends, tuition, and other expenses for graduate students.
Program Beneficiaries	Economically disadvantaged students who seek careers in community and economic development, community planning, community management, or other related fields of study.
Applicant Eligibility	Institutions of higher education that offer graduate degrees in a community development academic program. An areawide planning organization or a state may apply for assistance for a program that will be conducted by two or more institutions of higher education.
Application Process	Applicants should respond to a HUD Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) that is published annually in the Federal Register. For application kits, contact HUD USER, P.O. Box 6091, Rockville, MD 20849, 1-800-245-2691.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to applicants.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $3 million. Applicants generally receive funding to assist four students, with an average grant per student of $30,000. Approximately 150 students are assisted each year in obtaining their Masters Degrees in a community building field.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Office of University Partnerships (202) 708-1537
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Express Smaller Business Loans

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Authorization	This is a 7 (a) Loan Program
Funding Type	Loans
Description of Program	This is a pilot Small Business Administration loan program developed in collaboration with the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC) and its member organizations. Under the pilot, an SBAExpress-like program will be offered to pre-designated geographic areas serving mostly new markets small businesses. The program will include technical and management assistance, which is designed to help increase the loan applicant's chances of success.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for small business growth and development
Program Beneficiaries	Small businesses in low- and moderate-income areas
Applicant Eligibility	Community Express loans help small businesses start, build, or grow. To qualify, a business must met the SBA's size standards and fall within specific geographic areas, usually low- and -moderate income areas. The size standards are based on the average number of employees over the preceding 12 months or the average sales over the previous three years.
Application Process	Small businesses apply directly to commercial lending institution
Flow of Funds	Funds go directly to loan applicant
Funding History	Maximum loan amount is $150,000
Matching Requirements	Applicant must meet loan requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.sba.gov
Contact Information	Contact local Small Business Administration or call the SBA Answer Desk at 1-800-U-ASK-SBA
Potential Partners	For-profit small community businesses

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY	X	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	X
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Community Facilities Loan Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service
Authorization	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended, Section 306, Pub. L. 92-419, 7 U.S.C. 1926
Funding Type	Loans and discretionary grants
Description of Program	Program loans funds to develop community facilities for public use in rural areas and towns of not more than 50,000 people. Funds may be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public services. Public service facilities include community buildings and child care centers, and funds may be used for the operation of these facilities.
Uses of Funds	Community facilities include, but are not limited to those providing or supporting overall community development, such as fire and rescue services, transportation, community, social, cultural, and health benefits. Funds have been used to establish rural health clinics in medically underserved areas; construct new municipal buildings; and build new schools.
Program Beneficiaries	Rural communities in need of public facilities
Applicant Eligibility	Loans are available for public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special purpose districts. Nonprofit corporations and tribes may also receive loan assistance. Borrowers must (1) be unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms, (2) have legal authority to borrow and repay loans, to pledge security for loans, and to construct, operate, and maintain the facilities or services; and (3) be financially sound and be able to organize and manage the facility effectively.
Application Process	Applicants apply to local Rural Development District
Flow of Funds	Loan funds go directly from the lender to the applicant. The lender receives a loan guarantee from the Rural Housing Service. Loans may be used towards meeting the lender's Community Reinvestment Act requirements. Guarantee rate is usually 80 percent of loan amount, but in special circumstances, may be up to 90 percent.
Funding History	Direct Loans range in size from $50,000 to $2.5 million, with $447,521 being the average. Guaranteed loans range from $100,000 to $2.5 million. Grants range from $10,000 to $100,000, with the average being $35,189. In FY 98, 423 direct loans, 69 guaranteed loans, and 371 grants were made. The estimate for FY 2000 is 500 direct loans, 210 guaranteed loans, and 234 grants.
Matching Requirements	Matching funds are not required, but may be used in connection with funds provided from the applicant or other sources. Funds are allocated to states based upon rural population and number of households below the poverty level.
Web Site Links	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/index.html
Contact Information	Community Programs, Rural Housing Service (202) 720-1490
Potential Partners	Rural nonprofit organizations and local government entities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Health Centers

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services (HRSA) Health Resources and Services Administration
Authorization	Public Health Service Act, Section 330, as amended, P.L. 104-299 PHS Grants Policy Statement, DHHS Publication No. (OASH) 94-50,000, (Rev.) April 1, 1994; 42 CFR 51 C
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants support the development and operation of community health centers that provide preventive and primary health care services, supplemental health and support services, and environmental health services to medically underserved areas/populations. The program's priorities include providing services in the most medically underserved areas and maintaining existing centers that are serving high-priority populations.
Uses of Funds	Grants have been used to fund health centers; health networks to support systems of care; community health programs; and planning activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Individuals and families who live in medically underserved areas and/or are part of medically underserved populations.
Applicant Eligibility	Public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, or organizations and a limited number of state and local governments.
Application Process	Applications are forwarded to HRSA for review. Continuation grants are reviewed by HRSA field offices.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $681.7 million
Matching Requirements	Grants are not made according to statutory formula. The applicant must assume part of the project costs determined on a case-by-case basis.
Web Site Links	http://www.hrsa.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Program contact: Director, Division of Community and Migrant Health, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration, (301) 594-4300
Potential Partners	Public and private community-based health care centers; schools

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community-Initiated Prevention Interventions

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Authorization	Public Health Services Act, as amended, Section 501(d)(5)
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants will fund community-initiated interventions to field-test effective substance abuse prevention interventions that have been shown to prevent or reduce alcohol, tobacco, or other illegal drug use, as well as associated social, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and physical problems among at-risk populations in their local communities.
Uses of Funds	Projects should test interventions in local community settings and/or with diverse populations, replicate those proven to be effective for other populations and/or communities, or assess how well they can be sustained as subjects progress through normal developmental stages.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and youth at risk for substance abuse
Applicant Eligibility	State and local governments and private, nonprofit, and for-profit organizations such as community-based organizations, universities, colleges, faith-based organizations, and hospitals
Application Process	Contact the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), PO Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847-2345; or call (800) 729-6686. Completed applications must be sent to SAMHSA Programs, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, Suite 1040, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892-7710
Flow of Funds	Flows flow directly to grantees
Funding History	This is a new program. Approximately 26 awards will be granted during FY 99, ranging in size from $300,000 to $400,000 for up to three years.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.samhsa.gov/GRANT/GFA_KDA.htm
Contact Information	Division of Knowledge Development and Evaluation CSAP, SAMHSA (301) 443-3958
Potential Partners	State and local governments; nonprofit and for-profit organizations, including community-based organizations; universities; colleges; faith-based organizations; hospitals

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Outreach Partnership Center Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of University Partnerships Office of Policy Development and Research
Authorization	Community Outreach Partnership Act of 1991; Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Section 851, P.L. 10 2-550
Funding Type	Demonstration grants
Description of Program	This is a five-year demonstration program to determine the feasibility of facilitating partnerships among institutions of higher education and communities to solve urban problems through research, outreach, and exchange of information. Grants must address at least three of the following issues in a targeted urban community: local housing; infrastructure; economic development; neighborhood revitalization; health care; job training; crime prevention; education; planning; and community organizing.
Uses of Funds	Funds are being used to expand neighborhood planning and organizational development in five neighborhoods in East St. Louis, expand a neighborhood college for leaders of nonprofit organizations, establish a neighborhood technical assistance center for community groups and small minority- and women-owned businesses, and conduct research on how to maximize housing and other opportunities.
Program Beneficiaries	Communities served by institutions of higher education
Applicant Eligibility	Two- and four-year degree-granting nonprofit institutions of higher education with demonstrated ability to carry out eligible activities
Application Process	Follow process described in Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $7.5 million. Each year about 16 new grants are awarded.
Matching Requirements	Applicants must provide at least 25 percent of the total budget for proposed outreach activities and at least 50 percent of the total budget for proposed research activities
Web Site Links	http://www.oup.org/about/copc.html
Contact Information	Office of Policy Development and Research (202) 708-1600 Also see "Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 1999 SuperNOFA Process."
Potential Partners	Two- and four-year institutions of higher education

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	X		
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Community Reinvestment Act

Federal Agency	Department of the Treasury
Authorization	The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, 12 U.S.C. Section 2901-2909
Funding Type	Not applicable
Description of Program	This is not a grantor loan program per se. The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 requires that the four federal bank and thrift institution regulatory agencies evaluate each depository institution for affirmatively meeting "the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Lending institutions are awarded ratings based on their compliance. Community-based organizations can use the CRA as leverage in securing loans from local lending institutions. In addition, community-based organizations can work with lending institutions to develop strategic plans to satisfy the credit needs of a bank's assessment area.
Uses of Funds	Criteria for compliance include residential lending, business and farm, service and investment.
Program Beneficiaries	Low- and moderate-income communities
Applicant Eligibility	Individuals, for-profit and nonprofit entities in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods
Application Process	Loan applicants apply at neighborhood lending institutions
Flow of Funds	Approved loans made to applicants
Funding History	Since 1977, banks and community organizations have entered into 360 agreements worth more than $1.04 trillion in reinvestment dollars for traditionally underserved populations. Lenders committed 87 percent of that total in the last two years.
Matching Requirements	CRA loans may require the loan applicant to provide a percentage of the total project amount.
Web Site Links	http://www.ncrc.org/cra/ http://www.cfpa.org/programs/childcare/cra.html
Contact Information	Call (202) 628-8866 to learn about how to influence a federal regulator's CRA evaluation of a bank and how to negotiate a CRA agreement with a bank.
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Services Block Grant

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, P.L. 97-35; Community Services Block Grant Act, Title VI, Subtitle B, Section 671, 42 U.S.C. 9901; Community Economic Development Act of 1981, Title VI, Chapter 8, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9801; Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, P.L. 98-558; Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, P.L. 99-425, 42 U.S.C. 9901(b); Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990, P.L. 101-501; Human Services Amendments of 1994, P.L. 103-252
Funding Type	Formula block grants
Description of Program	Funds are to be used to meet the following objectives: (1) provide services and activities having a measurable impact on causes of poverty in the community; (2) provide activities to assist low-income participants secure employment, attain an education, make better uses of available income, obtain adequate housing, obtain emergency assistance, remove obstacles to self-sufficiency, participate in community affairs; (3) provide supplies and services on an emergency basis; (4) coordinate linkages between governmental and other social service programs to assure the effective delivery of such services; and (5) encourage the private sector to participate in efforts to ameliorate poverty in the community.
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used to provide services and/or activities to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals in the following areas: employment, education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and health. Child care is included in the allowable activities. Services are often provided through community action agencies and community-based organizations. The Secretary of Health and Human Services may reserve between one-half of one percent and one percent of the total appropriation for training, technical assistance, planning, evaluation, and data collection activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income individuals and families
Applicant Eligibility	Grants are available to states, territories and tribes, and the District of Columbia.
Application Process	Grantees submit an application to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Each state legislature must hold public hearings on the proposed use and distribution of funds.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99 funding: $500 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.html
Contact Information	Office of State Assistance Office of Community Services Administration for Children and Families (202) 401-9343
Potential Partners	Community Action Centers, community-based organizations, local government, faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION	X		
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

90

Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Community Services
Authorization	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, P.L. 97-35, Community Services Block Grant Act, Title VI, Subtitle B, Section 681, 42 U.S.C. 9901; Community Economic Development Act of 1981, Title VI, Chapter 8, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9801; Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, P.L. 98-558; Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, P.L. 99-425, 42 U.S.C. 9901(b); Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990, P.L. 101-501, 42 U.S.C. 9801, 42 U.S.C. 9910
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	These grants support program activities of a national or regional significance to alleviate the causes of poverty in distressed communities that promote: (1) full-time permanent jobs for poverty-level project area residents; (2) income and/or ownership opportunities for low-income community members; (3) a better standard of living for rural low-income individuals in terms of housing, water, or waste-water treatment; (4) new and innovative strategies for addressing the special needs of migrants and seasonal farm workers; and (5) national or regional programs designed to provide character building, sports, and physical fitness activities for low-income youth.
Uses of Funds	Recent discretionary grant programs include the following: Community Food and Nutrition; Job Opportunities for Low-income Individuals; Family Violence Prevention and Services.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income residents of the community served by the project
Applicant Eligibility	For economic development projects, eligibility is restricted to private, locally initiated, nonprofit community development corporations (or affiliates) governed by a board consisting of residents of the community and business and civic leaders. For all other projects, the Secretary is authorized to make direct grants to states, cities, counties, and private, nonprofit organizations.
Application Process	Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Grant announcements are published in the Federal Register. Applications are sent to the Division of Discretionary Grants, Administration for Children and Families. Final decisions are made by the Director, Office of Community Services.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 98: $33.5 million. Approximately 91 grants were awarded during FY 97.
Matching Requirements	There are no statutory formula or matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.htm
Contact Information	Division of Community Discretionary Programs Office of Community Services (202) 401-5523 (for grant information) (202) 401)-5523 (for questions)
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; community action agencies; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Community Technology Centers Program

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Vocational and Adult Education
Authorization	Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, Title III
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to develop model programs that demonstrate the educational effectiveness of technology in urban and rural areas and economically distressed communities. The Community Technology Centers provide access to information technology and related learning services to children and adults.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for community technology centers to provide computer access and training to members of the community who lack such access. Among the services that may be provided are: pre-school and family programs, after-school activities, adult education, and career development and job preparation.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and adults in economically distressed communities
Applicant Eligibility	State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private nonprofit or for-profit agencies and organizations
Application Process	Application announcements are published in the Federal Register. For on-line grant information see http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/CTC
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $10 million. The Department of Education anticipates awarding 40 to 60 grants resulting in the creation of 100 new centers. The grants are for three years and will range in size from $75,000 to $300,000, with the average being $180,000. The President's FY 2000 budget requests $65 million to significantly expand the program.
Matching Requirements	During the first year, nonfederal contributions must equal 30 percent of the cost of activities assisted under the grant. The nonfederal contribution rises to 40 percent during the second year and 50 percent during the third year.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/CTC
Contact Information	Community Technology Centers Program Office of Vocational and Adult Education (202) 205-9873
Potential Partners	Local education agencies, institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, YM/YWCAs

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY	X	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC TRAINING		JOB TRAINING		REMEDIAL EDUCATION			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Continuum of Care — Supportive Housing Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Planning and Development Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs
Authorization	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Title VI, Subtitle C, as amended
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The Continuum of Care is a comprehensive approach to assisting individuals and families to move from homelessness to independence and self-sufficiency. The Supportive Housing Program is one of three programs that falls under the Continuum of Care umbrella. (The other two are Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy Program and Shelter Plus Care.) The Supportive Housing Program helps homeless people live as independently as possible by facilitating the development of housing and related supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent living.
Uses of Funds	The Supportive Housing Program supports five types of programs, including transitional housing; permanent housing for homeless people with disabilities; safe havens; supportive services; and other types of innovative supportive housing for homeless people. Supportive services include child care, employment assistance, health services, and housing assistance.
Program Beneficiaries	Homeless individuals and families
Applicant Eligibility	Local governments, public housing agencies, and nonprofit organizations
Application Process	Applications are accepted through HUD's SuperNOFA (Notice of Funding Availability) process
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $750 million
Matching Requirements	No match is required for supportive services. An equal match is required for acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Special Needs Assistance Programs Community Planning and Development (202) 708-4300 Community Connections Information Center (800) 998-9999
Potential Partners	Local governments; public housing agencies; community-based organizations; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
Authorization	Smith-Lever Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 341-349
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	The Cooperative Extension Service helps people improve their lives and communities through an educational process that uses scientific knowledge focused on issues critical to the economic, agricultural, societal, health/safety, and environmental progress of all Americans. The 4-H program is one of numerous programs sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service. The 4-H Program began over 100 years ago. It is a federally organized group with state and local organizations. The organization has evolved from one primarily concerned with improving agriculture production and food preservation to one dedicated to the development of young people. Programs are found in rural and urban areas and are designed to incorporate life-skills development into an expanding number of delivery modes.
Uses of Funds	Cooperative Extension Service funds that are used for 4-H programs support youth activities in both rural and urban settings.
Program Beneficiaries	The 4-H Youth Development Program is potentially available to all young people – preschoolers through late teens.
Applicant Eligibility	4-H Youth Development Programs are organized and coordinated through local Cooperative Extension Services. Extension programs receive funding through grants to designated land-grant institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and territories.
Application Process	Anyone wishing to organize a 4-H club should contact his/her local Cooperative Extension Service.
Flow of Funds	CES provides limited funding for 4-H clubs.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $415 million. Individual grants to land grant universities range in size from 4,890,000 to $20 million, with the average being $7.2 million.
Matching Requirements	There is no set matching amount. However, 4-H clubs do have some expenses, which are often paid through dues or fundraising activities by club members.
Web Site Links	http://www.reeusda.gov http://www.4h-usa.org
Contact Information	Contact local extension service for information about 4-H clubs.
Potential Partners	State and local cooperative extension services, land grant universities, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Corporation for National Service
Planning and Program Development Grants

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	There are three types of grants: (1) demonstration grants support demonstration community service programs that may not be eligible under other subtitles of the Trust Act; (2) disability grants support reasonable accommodation needs of individuals with disabilities to ensure their participation as AmeriCorps members; and (3) disaster grants support recovery efforts after natural disasters. Funded programs include ten AmeriCorps volunteers serving in local child care resource and referral agencies and 22 AmeriCorps volunteers serving as mentors to help connect welfare families to services including child care. In FY 97, 11 grants were awarded for community service programs that included out-of-school time as an issue to be addressed.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used to support program purposes.
Program Beneficiaries	States, territories, and tribes and national nonprofit organizations are beneficiaries of disaster grants; state and local governments and nonprofit organizations are beneficiaries of demonstration grants; persons with disabilities who are participants in AmeriCorps programs are beneficiaries of disability grants.
Applicant Eligibility	State and local governments and nonprofit organizations are eligible for demonstration grants. State commissions, national nonprofit organizations, and operating AmeriCorps programs are eligible for disability grants.
Application Process	State and local governments and nonprofit organizations may submit applications to the Corporation for demonstration grants. AmeriCorps programs apply to the appropriate state or national nonprofit organization for disability grants that are awarded to the state on a formula allotment. Existing AmeriCorps grantees submit applications to the Corporation for disaster grants in the event of a presidential declared disaster.
Flow of Funds	In the case of demonstration grants, the money flows directly from the Corporation to the grantee. For disability grants, the funds flow from the Corporation to the state and then to the AmeriCorps grantee. Disaster funds flow from the Corporation to the AmeriCorps grantee.
Funding History	Demonstration grants range from $25,000 to $500,000. Disability grants range from $5,000 to $50,000. Disaster grants range from $300,000 to $1 million. FY 99 estimated grants: $12.9 million
Matching Requirements	Matching requirements differ from program to program. Generally, disaster grants require a 15 percent match for Americorps stipends and a 33 percent match for overall program costs.
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 433
Potential Partners	Local government; community based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Corporation for National Service Training and Technical Assistance Grants

Federal Agency	Corporation for National and Community Service
Authorization	National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993
Funding Type	Discretionary grants and cooperative agreements
Description of Program	Grants provide training and technical assistance to national service programs supported by the Corporation for National Service, as well as to state commissions and other entities.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for assistance in organizational development and other managerial concerns, grievance procedures, fiscal management, evaluation, program management, fundraising, information about best practices, program models, and members training curricula. Training is also provided to strengthen essential program elements, including working with communities, designing service projects, training and supporting participants, providing conflict resolution, and mediation. The Corporation offers workshops and provides custom-tailored supervisory training, technical assistance services by phone, e-mail, and on-site visits.
Program Beneficiaries	States, the District of Columbia, territories, Indian tribes, national nonprofit organizations
Applicant Eligibility	Public agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies and other units of government; nonprofit organizations, including groups serving youths; community based organizations; service organizations; institutions of higher education; Indian tribes; and for-profit companies. State and federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations are eligible to compete for Training and Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreements.
Application Process	Applications are submitted to the Corporation for National and Community Service.
Flow of Funds	The Corporation may provide services directly to entity requesting technical assistance or may provide funding for cooperative agreements.
Funding History	Funding for cooperative agreements, estimated FY 99 grants: $16 million. Cooperative agreements range in size from $100,000 to $1.5 million.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National and Community Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 139
Potential Partners	State and local government agencies, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	X		
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Demonstration Grants for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Populations

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Authorization	Public Health Service Act, Section 517, 42 U.S.C. 290bb-23, as amended by P.L. 100-690, Section 114
Funding Type	Demonstration grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to prevent the use of alcohol and substance abuse among high-risk populations and to delay or reduce the use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products among high-risk youth.
Uses of Funds	Funded projects have included programs that utilize innovative models directed toward reducing risk factors and/or increasing the protective factors at individual and environmental levels to prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
Program Beneficiaries	Youth who are at high-risk for alcohol and substance abuse
Applicant Eligibility	Public and nonprofit private entities
Application Process	Applicants should contact the Division of Knowledge Development and Evaluation, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) for consultation on the application process. Application kits may be obtained by contacting The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852, 1-800-729-6686. Applications are reviewed by a peer committee and the CSAP Advisory Committee. Criteria for evaluating proposals include: working agreements from cooperating agencies, including schools, where services may be provided.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $2.1 million. Grants are for three to five years. Grants range in size from $100,000 to $500,000. In FY 98, 67 awards were made; in FY 99, estimated number of grants totaled 7.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching funds required.
Web Site Links	http://www.samhsa.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (301) 443-9110
Potential Partners	Public and private nonprofit organizations; family service agencies; youth-serving organizations; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act, Section 127(b)(1)(A)(iii)
Funding Type	Demonstration grants
Description of Program	This is a pilot and demonstration project to develop innovative approaches to decrease child labor in the agricultural industry through economic incentives and educational enrichments for the children, ages 14 to 21, of migrant farmworker families
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to provide educational opportunities, employment skills, work experience, and life-enhancement opportunities for migrant youth while they travel with their families in the migrant stream
Program Beneficiaries	Disadvantaged migrant youth between the ages of 14 and 21 or members of eligible families under Section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act
Applicant Eligibility	Eligible entities must have an understanding of the problems of migrant farmworkers (including their dependents), a familiarity with the area to be served, and the ability to demonstrate the capacity to administer effectively a diversified program of workforce investment activities for migrant farmworker youth
Application Process	To apply for grants, entities must respond to a Solicitation for Grant Application (SGA) and describe the proposed strategy for providing program services to youth as they travel with their parents through the migrant stream
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 is the first year of this project. $5 million in grants will be allocated
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.wdsc.org/msfw
Contact Information	Department of Labor (202) 219-5500
Potential Partners	Migrant education programs; migrant Head Start programs; migrant health programs; local education agencies; community-based organizations that work with migrant families; United Farmworkers organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Drug-Free Communities Support Program

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, P.L. 105-20, U.S.C. 1531
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants to increase the capacity of community coalitions to reduce substance abuse among children and youth at risk and over time, to reduce substance abuse among adults through strengthening collaboration among communities, and public and private entities
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities
Program Beneficiaries	Children and youth at risk of substance abuse
Applicant Eligibility	Community coalitions must demonstrate that they have worked together for a period of at least six months on substance abuse reduction initiatives. Coalitions must be a nonprofit, charitable, educational organization or unit of local government; they must have a strategy to be self sustainable; and they must provide a 100 percent cash or in-kind match
Application Process	Coalitions submit applications to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which reviews and approves them. Grants also are approved by the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to applicant agency
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $20 million
Matching Requirements	Applicants must have a strategy to be self-sustaining and must provide a 100 percent cash or in-kind match
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; faith-based entities; parent-teacher associations; community associations; local government; health care professionals; law enforcement agencies; schools; media; business

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Drug Prevention Program

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	P.L. 105-119; P.L. 105-277
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The purpose of this program is to support the development and implementation of drug abuse prevention programs that help reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors among adolescents in middle and junior high schools. The broad goal of the program is to reduce youth drug use by encouraging the promotion of multiple approaches to educating and motivating younger adolescents to make healthy lifestyle decisions.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used for technical assistance and materials.
Program Beneficiaries	Middle school students
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private agencies and local education agencies
Application Process	Applicants submit proposals directly to OJJDP.
Flow of Funds	Grantees receive technical assistance and materials. This is not a cash grant.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $10 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 305-1826
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Economic Development: Planning Program for States and Urban Areas

Federal Agency	Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA)
Authorization	Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 312, as amended by the Economic Development Administration Reform Act of 1998
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants assist economically distressed states, substate planning regions, cities, and urban counties to undertake significant new economic development planning, policymaking, and implementation efforts
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used for significant economic development planning and implementation activities, such as economic analysis, definition of program goals, determination of project opportunities, and formulation and implementation of a development program. Assistance under this program enhances economic development planning capability and continuous economic development planning processes and procedures, and helps build institutional capacity
Program Beneficiaries	States, urban areas, and the unemployed and low-income residents of those areas
Applicant Eligibility	States, sub-state planning units, cities, and urban counties
Application Process	Eligible applicant proposals should include significant verifiable information on the level of economic distress, including recent unemployment and income data, and a work program outlining specific activities to be accomplished under the grant. Applications should be submitted to appropriate federal regional office
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 98: $2.6 million for the urban program; $1.1 million for the state program. Grants averaged $69,000 for the state program and $74,000 for the urban program. In FY 97, 47 grants to states, cities, and urban counties were funded.
Matching Requirements	A minimum of 25 percent of the total budget must be obtained form nonfederal sources
Web Site Links	http://www.doc.gov/eda/html/specinfo.htm
Contact Information	Planning and Development Assistance Division, Economic Development Administration (202) 482-3027
Potential Partners	State, city and county governments; community-based organizations; community action agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Economic Development and Supportive Services Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Economic Development and Supportive Services Office of Community Relations and Involvement
Authorization	P.L. 104-204, 110 State. 2874
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The purpose of the program is to provide grants to public housing agencies and tribes or tribally designated housing entities to enable them to establish and implement programs that increase resident self sufficiency and support continued independent living for elderly or disabled residents.
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used to: (1) facilitate economic development opportunities and supportive services to assist residents of public and Indian housing to become economically self sufficient, particularly families with children where the head of household would benefit from the receipt of supportive services and is working, seeking work, or is preparing for work by participating in job training or educational programs; and (2) promote supportive services to assist the elderly and persons with disabilities to live independently or prevent premature or unnecessary institutionalization.
Program Beneficiaries	Residents of conventional public or Indian housing are eligible to participate.
Applicant Eligibility	Public housing agencies and Indian tribes or tribally designated housing entities in partnership with nonprofit or for-profit agencies
Application Process	Application packages are available through HUD Headquarters and field offices.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $55 million. In FY 97, grants ranged in size from $21,877 to $1 million.
Matching Requirements	Grants require a match of at least 25 percent of the grant amount.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Office of Economic Development and Supportive Services Office of Community Relations and Involvement (202) 708-4214
Potential Partners	Public housing agencies; public housing tenant associations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	x
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Education for Homeless Children and Youth: Grants for State and Local Activities

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Authorization	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, Title VII, Subtitle B, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 11431-11435
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to ensure that homeless children and youth have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education as other children. The grants provide funds for activities and services to ensure that homeless children enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to establish an office in each state educational agency to coordinate education for homeless children and youth; to develop and implement programs for school personnel; and to provide grants to local education agencies to provide activities and services to ensure that homeless children enroll in, attend, and achieve success in school.
Program Beneficiaries	Homeless children and youth, including preschool children, and their parents
Applicant Eligibility	State education agencies and Indian schools. Only local education agencies are eligible for state subgrants.
Application Process	States submit either individual or consolidated state plans.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to state education agencies. Local education grants are awarded by states on the basis of need.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $40 million. During FY 97, the average state grant was $475,000. States will not receive less than $100,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov
Contact Information	Compensatory Education Programs (202) 260-0826
Potential Partners	Local education agencies, community-based organizations, homeless shelters, organizations that provide services to the homeless

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Authorization	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Title XIII, P.L. 103-66 and The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997
Funding Type	This is not a grant program
Description of Program	The EZ/EC Initiative targets tax incentives, performance grants, and loans to designated low-income areas (called Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities) to create jobs, expand business opportunities, and support people looking for work. Employers in EZs are eligible for wage tax credits, increased tax expensing for equipment purchases, and tax-exempt bond financing (through the Economic Development Initiative program)
Uses of Funds	Within each EZ/EC, residents decide what projects and activities should occur in their own neighborhoods
Program Beneficiaries	Low- and moderate-income individuals living in urban inner cities or rural economically distressed areas
Applicant Eligibility	In 1994, 72 urban areas and 33 rural communities were designated as EZs or ECs, based on poverty, unemployment, and general economic distress. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 authorized HUD to designate 15 new urban EZs and for USDA to designate five new rural EZs
Application Process	EZs receive bonus points for HUD funds in competitive programs
Flow of Funds	Not applicable
Funding History	EZ/ECs have received more than $1.5 billion in performance grants and more than $2.5 billion in tax incentives
Matching Requirements	This depends on the particular program requirements
Web Site Links	A list of EZ/ECs can be found at http://www.hud.gov/cpd/ezec/ezbyez.html For HUD grants available to EZ/ECs, see http://www.ezec.gov/Toolbox/index.html http://www.ezec.gov
Contact Information	Community Connections: 1-800-998-9999 HUD: (202) 708-6339
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations located within the EZ/EC; private for-profit and nonprofit entities with the EZ/EC; higher education institutions; local governments; faith-based organizations within the EZ/EC

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	x
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	x
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Environmental Education Grants Program

Federal Agency	Environmental Protection Agency
Authorization	National Environmental Education Act of 1990, Section 6, P.L. 101-619
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants support environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to make informed and responsible decisions that affect environmental quality. The program provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques.
Uses of Funds	Projects should teach critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and decision-making skills. Grants cannot be used for construction projects or technical training of environmental management professionals.
Program Beneficiaries	Individual communities
Applicant Eligibility	Local or tribal governmental education agencies, state government education or environmental agencies, colleges and universities, not-for-profit organizations, and noncommercial educational broadcasting entities are eligible to apply. Individuals are not eligible to apply.
Application Process	Grants of $25,000 or less are awarded in EPA's ten regional offices, and grants of more than $25,000 are awarded at EPA Headquarters. Each year, EPA's Office of Environmental Education releases a solicitation notice in the Federal Register that provides instructions for obtaining a grant.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	EPA awards over 200 grants each year worth between $2 to 3 million. By law, the grant maximum is $250,000 although the majority of grants awarded are for less than $5,000.
Matching Requirements	Non-federal matching funds of at least 25 percent of the total cost of the project are required. EPA encourages matching funds greater than 25 percent. The 25 percent match may be provided in cash or by in-kind contribution.
Web Site Links	http://www.epa.gov
Contact Information	(202) 260-8619
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local schools; local school districts; colleges and universities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Environmental Justice Small Grants Program

Federal Agency	Environmental Protection Agency
Authorization	Clean Water Act, Section 104(b)(3), Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442(b)(3), Solid Waste Disposal Act, Section 8001(a), Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3), Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10(a), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Section 20(a), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, Section 111(c)(10), Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants provide financial assistance to community-based organizations to support projects to design, demonstrate, or disseminate practices, methods, or techniques related to environmental justice, including environmental justice education and awareness, environmental justice programs, such as river monitoring and pollution prevention, technical assistance in gathering and interpreting existing environmental justice data, and technical assistance to access available public information
Uses of Funds	Grants can be used for projects that (1) design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental justice curricula, (2) design and demonstrate field methods, practices, and techniques, including assessment of environmental and ecological conditions and analysis of environmental and public health problems; (3) identification, assessment, or improvement of a specific local environmental justice issue; (4) provision of environmental justice training or related education for teachers and faculties
Program Beneficiaries	General public, community groups
Applicant Eligibility	Community-based organizations, other incorporated nonprofit organizations, and federally recognized tribal governments. Priority given to community-based/grassroots organizations, tribes, and other organizations whose projects will help improve the environmental quality of affected communities
Application Process	Applications submitted to EPA Regional Environmental Justice offices
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $2 million, individual grants do not exceed $20,000. In FY 97, 139 grants were awarded totaling $2.7 million, and in FY 98, 135 grants were awarded
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.epa.gov
Contact Information	Office of Environmental Justice (202) 564-2515 1-800-962-6215 Environmental Justice Hotline
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local schools, environmental nonprofit groups

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Even Start: Family Literacy Initiative Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Compensatory Education Programs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Section 1202(c), 20 U.S.C. 6362, as amended by the Reading Excellence Act, Subtitle II
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Even Start focuses on the educational needs of low-income families with young children. The goal of Even Start is to help break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving the educational opportunities available to low-income families with limited educational experiences. Even Start projects all build on existing community resources to integrate adult education, parenting education, and early childhood education services into a unified program. Family Literacy Initiative Grants are used for planning and implementing statewide family literacy initiatives.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to coordinate and integrate existing federal, state, and local literacy resources, including resources available under Title I, Part A, Even Start, Head Start, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and Part A of Title VI of the Social Security Act.
Program Beneficiaries	Children up to age eight and their parents in low-income families
Applicant Eligibility	State educational agencies. States may provide subgrants.
Application Process	Grants are announced in the Federal Register. Application packages are available online at http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $10 million. Average award is $186,000.
Matching Requirements	The state must make available nonfederal contributions in an amount equal to the federal funds provided under the grant.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/
Contact Information	Compensatory Education Programs (202) 260-0826
Potential Partners	Local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, family service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	x	ADULT EDUCATION	x	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	x	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	x				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Even Start: State Education Agencies

Federal Agency Department of Education
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Authorization Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title I, Part B, 20 U.S.C. 6362

Funding Type Formula grants

Description of Program Even Start focuses on the educational needs of low-income families with young children. The goal of Even Start is to help break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving the educational opportunities available to low-income families with limited educational experiences. Even Start projects all build on existing community resources to integrate adult education, parenting education, and early childhood education services into a unified program.

Uses of Funds All local projects must serve families most in need of Even Start services, and provide three core services (adult, parenting, and early childhood education) and support services, provide some services to parents and children together, provide some home-based services, integrate educational activities across the three core areas, coordinate service delivery with other local programs, conduct local evaluations, and participate in the national evaluation.

Program Beneficiaries Children up to age eight and their parents in low-income families.

Applicant Eligibility Formula grants are awarded to state educational agencies. Subgrantees are partnerships that consist of a local educational agency, and a nonprofit, community-based organization, a public agency other than a local education agency, an institution of higher education, or other public or private nonprofit organizations.

Application Process State educational agencies submit state plans to the Department of Education in accordance with federal law and guidance by the Department of Education.

Flow of Funds Funds flow to state educational agencies, which establish their own criteria to select subgrantees. States must give priority to projects that target services to the neediest families or to projects that are located in areas designated as Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities.

Funding History FY 99 appropriation: $125 million. In FY 97, grants ranged in size from $478,000 to $10.6 million, with the average being $1.8 million. During FY 97, grants supported 637 local projects serving more than 48,000 children and almost 36,000 adults. Funds are distributed to states based on their relative shares of Title I funds.

Matching Requirements The federal share of a subgrant project is not more than 90 percent in the first year, 80 percent in the second year, 70 percent in the third year, 60 percent in the fourth year, and 50 percent in any subsequent years.

Web Site Links http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/

Contact Information Compensatory Education Programs
(202) 260-0826

Potential Partners Local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, family service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Family and Community Violence Prevention Program

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Minority Health
Authorization	Public Health Services Act, as amended, Title XVII, Section 1717(e)(1), 42 U.S.C. 300u et. seq., P.L. 105-392
Funding Type	Cooperative agreements
Description of Program	The purpose of the program is to impact the increasing incidence of violence and abusive behavior in low-income, at-risk communities through the mobilization of community partners to address these issues.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to support Family Life Centers (FLCs) at minority, four-year undergraduate institutions, and two-year tribal colleges. The FLCs engage in violence prevention activities that address the academic, personal, cultural, and career development of youth who are at-risk for involvement in violent and other abusive behavior. Each FLC also provides a summer academic enrichment program and conducts activities to improve family bonding, parenting skills, and social interaction skills. Funded projects include the provision of education experiences for youth and families to assist them in making positive life style choices and facilitating their educational pursuits and community outreach services.
Program Beneficiaries	Minority families and communities
Applicant Eligibility	The cooperative agreement is with Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio. The grantee awards subcontracts to minority, four-year undergraduate institutions historically identified as providing education primarily to minority students, or having a majority enrollment of minority students and two-year tribal colleges on a competitive basis.
Application Process	Requests for applications should be addressed to: Dr. Laxley W. Rodney, Central State University, 1400 Brush Row Road, Wilberforce, OH 45384.
Flow of Funds	Funds are awarded to Central State University, which in turn funds the minority institutions.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 cooperative agreement: $6.4 million. Subcontracts awarded to 19 Historically Black Colleges and Universities in FY 98 will continue in FY 99. Five new institutions will be awarded subcontracts in FY 99.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.omhrc.gov/omhsplash2.htm and http://www.omhrc.gov/frame.htm
Contact Information	Director, Division of Program Operations Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science (301) 594-0769
Potential Partners	Historically Black colleges and universities; social service agencies; schools; faith-based organizations; youth organizations; businesses; citizen groups; police departments and/or judicial systems

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Family Violence Prevention and Services: Grants for Battered Women's Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as amended, Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, Title III, P.L. 98-457, Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988, Title III, P.L. 100-294, as amended, Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1992, Title III, P.L. 102-295, as amended, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L. 103-322; 42 U.S.C. 10401, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-235
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants assist states and Indian tribes in the prevention of family violence and provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for a variety of programs and services, including shelters for victims of family violence, counseling and self-help services, and projects that address elder abuse
Program Beneficiaries	Individuals subjected to family violence or the potential for family violence
Applicant Eligibility	States, the District of Columbia, territories and Indian tribes
Application Process	Applicants submit applications to the Administration for Children and Families in accordance with procedures published in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantee agency
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $71.2 million and ranged in size from $440,000 to $2.1 million for states and from $18,420 to $165,780 for Indian tribes. During FY 97, 213 grants were made to states and Indian tribes for immediate shelter and related assistance
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/
Contact Information	Administration for Children and Families (202) 401-5529
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, domestic violence organizations, local public and private nonprofit agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Federal Work-Study Program

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education Student Financial Assistance Programs
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV, Part C, 42 U.S.C. 2751-2756a 34 CFR 675
Funding Type	Direct payments
Description of Program	This program provides part-time work opportunities to eligible postsecondary students to help meet their educational expenses and encourage students receiving program assistance to participate in community service activities. Five percent of work-study funds must be used for community service.
Uses of Funds	Beginning in July 1999, work-study activities may include mathematics tutoring to students in grades K-9, and colleges and universities may receive waivers for the 25 percent of wages they would otherwise be required to pay their federal work-study students. Students may also serve as reading mentors or tutors to preschool and elementary school children in grades K-6. The federal government pays 100 percent of the wages for these students.
Program Beneficiaries	Undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled or accepted for enrollment as regular students who meet eligibility requirements for financial need and other criteria.
Applicant Eligibility	Higher education institutions meeting eligibility requirements may apply.
Application Process	Participating institutions submit application. Students requesting work-study funds must complete financial aid forms.
Flow of Funds	The institution of higher education receives work-study funds from the federal government. It then sets its own guidelines for student eligibility.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $900 million. The average student grant under this program during the 1996-97 school year was $1,065. Approximately 945,000 students received assistance during the 1997 school year.
Matching Requirements	Funds are allocated to institutions on the basis of award year 1985/86 expenditures and demonstrated need for funding. The federal share of the compensation paid to students normally does not exceed 75 percent for work for the institution or work in the public interest and 50 percent for jobs with for-profit organizations. No more than 25 percent of an institution's award may be used for jobs with for-profit organizations.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/Students/
Contact Information	Student Financial Aid Programs Policy Development Division Office of Postsecondary Education (202) 708-8242
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education, campus-based student programs

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Foster Care (Title IV-E)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families (ACF)
Authorization	Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, Section 470, 42 U.S.C. 670, as amended
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	The purpose of this program is to help states provide proper care for children who need placement outside of their homes, in a foster family home or an institution. This program provides funds to states to assist with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children; administrative costs to manage the program; and training for staff, foster parents, and private agency staff.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for maintenance payments for TANF-eligible children in foster care family homes, private child care facilities, or public child care institutions. Funds may also be used for administrative costs.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income children and families in need of foster care or foster care preventive services
Applicant Eligibility	States and the District of Columbia
Application Process	Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (welfare reform), states must certify that they will operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under Title IV-E. State plans are submitted to the regional offices of ACF for approval.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to designated state agency
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $4 billion
Matching Requirements	The federal government provides 75 percent of the costs for training and 50 percent of administrative costs. Reimbursement for maintenance costs of foster care range from 50 to 83 percent, based on the state's funding formula.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/programs
Contact Information	Regional offices of the Administration for Children and Families, or The Children's Bureau, (202) 205-8618.
Potential Partners	State and local child welfare agencies; private social service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	X		
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	X		
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Foster Grandparents Program

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, Title II, Part B, Section 211, P.L. 93-113, 42 U.S.C. 5011, as amended. National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, P.L. 103-82
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Provides part-time volunteer service opportunities for income-eligible persons age 60 and older, and provides supportive person-to-person service in health, education, human services, and related settings to help address the physical, mental, and emotional needs of infants, children, or youth having special or exceptional needs
Uses of Funds	Foster grandparents serve in many capacities. Examples include: helping seriously ill children, providing chess instruction to at-risk children, and assisting children with a variety of physical, emotional, and mental disabilities.
Program Beneficiaries	Volunteers must be income-eligible and 60 years of age and older. Program Beneficiaries for services are infants, children, or youth having special or exceptional needs
Applicant Eligibility	Volunteers must meet age and income guidelines. Agencies applying for foster grandparent services must be state or local government agencies or private, nonprofit organizations
Application Process	Organizations interested in developing a local Foster Grandparent project should contact the appropriate Corporation for National Service State Program office
Flow of Funds	Grants go directly to applicant agency, which must provide ten percent of the total project costs with nonfederal funds
Funding History	FY 99 estimated grants: $93.8 million. Grants range in size from $12,000 to $1.7 million with the average being $268,000. During FY 97, the FGP provided 20,450 volunteer service years to 288 community-based projects
Matching Requirements	Generally, at least ten percent of the total project costs must be met by the applicant requesting the volunteer foster grandparent
Web Site Links	www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 189
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local government; colleges or universities; churches

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Gang-Free Schools and Communities: Community-Based Gang Intervention

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
Authorization	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Sections 281 and 282, P.L. 93-415, as amended
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants support coordination and cooperation among local education agencies, juvenile justice, employment, social service agencies and community-based organizations. Program includes providing services at a special location in a school or housing project
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities
Program Beneficiaries	Youth at risk of involvement in gang activities
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private nonprofit organizations or individuals
Application Process	Applicants submit preliminary applications or concept papers in response to program announcements issued by OJJDP. OJJDP invites most highly qualified applicants to develop and submit full applications
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $12 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5914
Potential Partners	Local government; community-based organizations; local education agencies; social service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs): State Grants and Partnership Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education
Authorization	Higher Education Act, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Chapter 2, Pub. L. 105-244
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	GEAR UP supports early college preparation and awareness activities at the local and state levels. GEAR UP has two major components: (1) Early intervention, which provides early college preparation and awareness activities to participating students through comprehensive mentoring, counseling, outreach, and other supportive services; and (2) the Scholarship Component, which establishes or maintains a financial assistance program that awards scholarships to participating students.
Uses of Funds	Partnership projects must provide early college preparation and awareness activities, and they are encouraged to provide college scholarships, but are not required to do so. Partnerships must provide services to all students in the participating grade levels. State projects must provide both early college preparation and awareness activities and scholarships for participating students.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income students. The main focus of GEAR UP is providing early college preparation and intervention services to middle school students. Beginning no later than 7th grade, partnership grantees must ensure that the participating students will receive GEAR UP services through the 12th grade.
Applicant Eligibility	State agencies, community-based organizations, schools, institutions of higher education, public and private agencies, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations, businesses. For partnership projects, participants must include: (1) at least one institution of higher education, (2) at least one local educational agency on behalf of one or more schools with a 7th grade and the high school that the students at these middle schools would normally attend, and (3) at lest two additional organizations such as businesses, professional associations, community-based organizations, state agencies, elementary schools, religious groups, and other public or private organizations.
Application Process	For information on grants for FY 2000 and beyond, check the GEAR UP webpage at http://www.ed.gov/gearup or call 1-800-USA-LEARN.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees, or in the case of the partnership, to the lead designee.
Funding History	FY 99: $120 million in grant funds to be split as follows: approximately $75 million for Partnership Grants and over $40 million allocated for State Grants. Grants are for a five-year period. State grants will have no minimum and a $5 million annual maximum, with an estimated average award of $1.5 million to $2 million. No minimum, maximum, or average grant size has been established for Partnership Grants.
Matching Requirements	State grant recipients must provide at least 50 percent of the total project costs each year, in cash or in-kind contributions. States must ensure that funds supplement and not supplant funds expended for existing programs. Partnerships have flexibility to decide what percentage of the project costs they will fund with nonfederal expenditures each year, so long as the total nonfederal contribution over the length of the grant period equals at least 50 percent of the total project costs. The minimum nonfederal contribution per year is 20 percent of the annual project cost.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/gearup or send an e-mail to gearup@ed.gov
Contact Information	1-800-USA-LEARN (202) 260-8576 (202) 260-3209 for more detailed questions or questions about the application package and the grant competitions
Potential Partners	State agencies; local education agencies; community-based organizations; individual schools; institutions of higher education, public and private agencies, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations; businesses and faith-based organizations

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Authorization	Goals 2000: Educate America Act, Title IV, P.L. 103-227
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants assist nonprofit organizations to establish parental information and resource centers designed to (1) increase parents' knowledge of, and confidence in, child-rearing activities, (2) strengthen partnerships between parents and professionals in meeting the educational needs of preschool and school-aged children and the working relationships between home and school, and (3) enhance the developmental progress of the children assisted under this program.
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used to: (1) coordinate with other programs that support parents in helping their children get ready for school, (2) develop resource materials and provide information about family involvement programs, (3) support promising models of family involvement.
Program Beneficiaries	Pre-school and school-aged children and their parents
Applicant Eligibility	Nonprofit organizations and nonprofit organizations in consortia with local education agencies
Application Process	Application guidelines are published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $25 million. During FY 99, applications will be accepted form nonprofit organizations and nonprofit organizations in consortia with local education agencies that are located in the following states: CA, CO, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, ME, MA, MO, MI, MD, MN, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, VT, WA, WI, and DC. Twenty-eight new grants are anticipated. The range of grants is from $200,000 to $500,000, with the average being $350,000.
Matching Requirements	Grantees are required to contribute from nonfederal sources a portion of the services provided under the project after the first year.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/G2K/
Contact Information	Goals 2000 (202) 401-0039
Potential Partners	Nonprofit organizations; local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Bureau of Primary Health Care
Authorization	
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Projects provide family-centered, community-based primary care linked to school-based health centers. The grants support programs that promote and establish school-based health centers as an effective way to improve the health of vulnerable children and adolescents. This program is a collaborative effort among HRSA and the following organizations: Advocates for Youth, the American Medical Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Assembly on School-based Health Care, and Every Child by Two National Immunization Program.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to establish school-based health centers that provide comprehensive primary care services on-site at schools, including diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic conditions, preventive health and dental services, and mental health services. Primary care services, violence prevention, wellness promotion, and self-esteem development are also some of the activities undertaken with grant funds.
Program Beneficiaries	Students who are in kindergarten through grade 12 who are at high risk for poor health, school failure, homelessness, and the consequences of poverty.
Applicant Eligibility	In FY 99, grants will go to 26 organizations to establish new school-based centers, including 16 community health centers, three local health departments, two Native American Tribal Councils, one hospital, and one private, nonprofit health provider, representing nine rural and 17 urban locations in 20 states.
Application Process	
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99: $5.5 million
Matching Requirements	
Web Site Links	http://www.bphc.hrsa.dhhs.gov/hshc/hshcfact.htm
Contact Information	Director of School Health Services (301) 594-4450
Potential Partners	Family service agencies; public and private nonprofit organizations; community-based organizations; local education agencies; WIC programs; local departments of health

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		**COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**		**INFRASTRUCTURE**		**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Healthy Tomorrows Partnership for Children Program

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title V, Section 502(a)(1), as amended; 42 U.S.C. 702
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	This program is a collaborative program funded by the MCHB and administered with the assistance of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Grants support community-based child health projects that improve the health status of mothers, infants, children, and adolescents by increasing their access to health services. The goal is to encourage community-based solutions to local problems.
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used for: primary care for uninsured children and children insured through Medicaid, intervention and care coordination services for children with special health needs, interventions for health promotion through risk reduction in families, adolescent health promotion, including reproductive health, prenatal care, and education services, expanded perinatal care and parent education services, and services for special child and family populations.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income, uninsured children, adolescents, and their families
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private entities providing community-based health care services and outreach to low-income children, adolescents, and their families
Application Process	Announcements of grant opportunities are generally published in the Federal Register during the summer. For applications, contact the HRSA Application Grants Center, 40 West Gude Drive, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Since the inception of the program in 1989, 107 projects have been funded; 50 are currently funded
Matching Requirements	Funded projects are required to obtain two-thirds of their total operating budgets from nonfederal sources after the first project year
Web Site Links	http://www.aap.org/advocacy/fact98.htm For notification of future grant cycles, send e-mail to health@aap.org For grant applications, send e-mail to hrsa.gac@ix.netcom.com
Contact Information	Contact the American Academy of Pediatrics, (847) 228-5005
Potential Partners	Check AAP's web site information for community coalitions funded under this initiative

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Independent Living (Title IV-E)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Children's Bureau
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title IV-E, Section 477, as amended; Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, P.L. 99-272; Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Section 8104, P.L. 100-647; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, P.L. 101-239; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, P.L. 101-508; 42 U.S.C. 677; P.L. 103-66
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants assist states and localities in establishing and carrying out programs to assist youth, for whom foster care maintenance payments are or have been made by the state who have attained the age of 16, in making the transition from foster care to independent living.
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used on behalf of eligible youths for skill development, and education or training related to independent living, but not for room and board.
Program Beneficiaries	Youth over the age of 16 on whose behalf foster care maintenance payments are or have been made
Applicant Eligibility	State governments and the District of Columbia
Application Process	States must submit application, which is due by January 31 each year.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the state agency, which may provide funds to local public or private agencies to deliver services to the target population.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $70 million
Matching Requirements	Funds are awarded on an entitlement percentage basis. Funds over the basic amount require a 50 percent match. The base amount is calculated based on a state's average number of children receiving foster care maintenance payments.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/
Contact Information	Children's Bureau Administration for Children and Families (202) 205-8740
Potential Partners	Local nonprofit and government agencies; faith-based organizations; family service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Inexpensive Book Distribution Program (Reading Is Fundamental)

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education School Improvement Programs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title X, Part E, as amended; 20 U.S.C. 8131
Funding Type	Contract with Reading Is Fundamental (RIF)
Description of Program	This program provides books to children from infancy to high school and promotes activities to motivate all children to read.
Uses of Funds	Funds go only to Reading Is Fundamental, Inc. RIF enters into agreements with local nonprofit private groups or organizations and public agencies to administer free book distributions and reading motivation activities. Priority must be given to those that will serve children who are low income, at risk of school failure, disabled, homeless, or have other special needs.
Program Beneficiaries	Children who are low income, at risk of school failure, disabled, homeless, or have other special needs
Applicant Eligibility	Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.
Application Process	Nonprofit private groups, organizations, and public agencies should contact RIF about participating in the program.
Flow of Funds	Federal funds go to Reading Is Fundamental, Inc., which enters into agreements with local entities to carry out the program.
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $18 million
Matching Requirements	Federal funds provide up to 75 percent of the costs of the books, with the balance obtained from private and local sources. Migrant programs may receive up to 100 percent of their costs.
Web Site Links	http://www.rif.org
Contact Information	School Improvement Programs Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (202) 260-2487
Potential Partners	Nonprofit private groups, local foundations, civic groups, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, youth-serving organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS		CHILD CARE			
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Job Access and Reverse Commute Program/Access to Jobs

Federal Agency	Department of Transportation
Authorization	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The Job Access and Reverse Commute grant program will provide funding to support the implementation of a variety of transportation services that may be needed to connect Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and former TANF recipients to jobs and related employment opportunities.
Uses of Funds	A Job Access project will implement new or expanded transportation services targeted at filling transportation gaps and designed to transport welfare recipients and low-income individuals to and from jobs and other employment-related activities such as child care or training. A Job Access Grant Program will focus on financing the capital and operating costs of new or expanded transportation services providing access to jobs and employment-related services. A Reverse Commute project facilitates the provision of new or expanded public mass transportation services from urban, suburban, and rural areas to suburban workplaces. Reverse Commute services include, but are not limited to, subsidizing the costs associated with adding bus, train, car, and van pooling, van routes, or service, and the purchase or lease by a nonprofit organization or public agency of a van or bus dedicated to shuttling employees from their residences to a suburban workplace and return.
Program Beneficiaries	Organizations interested in the transportation of welfare recipients and low-income individuals to jobs and other employment related activities.
Applicant Eligibility	Local agencies and authorities, nonprofit organizations, and designated recipients (usually a state entity or a regional transit authority)
Application Process	Eligible agencies apply directly to the Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration. There is a two-step application process.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grant recipients.
Funding History	FY 1999 was the first year of allocation for these funds. Approximately $71 million was distributed.
Matching Requirements	There is a 20 percent match required for capital projects and a 50 percent match required for operating projects.
Web Site Links	http://www.fta.dot.gov/wtw
Contact Information	Federal Transit Administration (202) 366-5221
Potential Partners	Human service agencies, labor and employment agencies, job training agencies, community-based organizations, other interested stakeholders

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION	X		
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Job Corps

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, P.L. 105-220, 29 U.S.C. 2881 et seq.
Funding Type	Contracts
Description of Program	The Job Corps is a national, residential employment and training program administered by the Department of Labor to address the multiple barriers to employment faced by disadvantaged youth.
Uses of Funds	The Department of Labor awards and administers contracts for recruitment and screening of new students, Job Corps center operations, and placement of students leaving Job Corps.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income youth ages 16 to 24.
Applicant Eligibility	Major corporations and nonprofit organizations manage and operate 90 Job Corps centers under contractual agreements with the Department of Labor. Recruitment and placement services also are provided under contractual agreements. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior operate 28 Job Corps centers, called Civilian Conservation Centers, on public land throughout the country under interagency agreements with the Department of Labor.
Application Process	Contract center operators and recruitment and placement service providers are selected through a competitive procurement process that takes into account their technical expertise and proposed costs in accordance with the Competition in Contracting Act and the Federal Acquisition Regulations.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to center contractors.
Funding History	FY 98 appropriation: $1.2 billion. The FY 99 appropriation is: $1.3 billion.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.jobcorps.org
Contact Information	Employment and Training Administration Office of Job Corps (202) 219-8550
Potential Partners	The Job Corps program is expanding the number and quality of partnerships with individual employers, employer organizations, One-Stop systems (developed under the Workforce Investment Act), state and local Workforce Investment Boards, Youth Councils, and a variety of community groups. Job Corps views these partnerships as a critical component in the effort to secure meaningful jobs for students that have the potential for long-term labor market attachment at a livable wage. Out-of-school time and community school leaders may want to explore partnering with Job Corps Centers to train Corps members for employment opportunities in out-of-school time and community school programs.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Summer Youth Employment Program (Title II-B)

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, as amended, Pub. L. 102-367, 29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants fund programs to prepare economically disadvantaged youth facing serious barriers to employment for participation in the labor force by providing job training and other services that will result in increased employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills, and decreased welfare dependency. Note: The JTPA program is being phased out and replaced with the Workforce Investment Act program.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for basic and remedial education, work experience programs, and support services such as transportation and academic enrichment.
Program Beneficiaries	Economically disadvantaged youth ages 14 to 21.
Applicant Eligibility	States. The governor of a state is identified as the recipient of basic Title II training program funds. The governor is responsible for designating service delivery areas (SDAs) within the state and for approving local job training plans.
Application Process	The governor submits a state plan to the Employment and Training Administration at the Department of Labor.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the governor. Funds are distributed to service delivery areas.
Funding History	Estimated 1999 (calendar year): $871 million. NOTE: The Job Training Partnership Act is being phased out and replaced with the Workforce Investment Act.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.wdsc.org/sga/index.htm
Contact Information	Employment and Training Administration (202) 219-5303, ext. 169
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; other job training entities; institutions of higher education; local education agencies; local youth councils

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		**COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**		**INFRASTRUCTURE**		**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) – Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Authorization	Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, as amended, P.L. 102-367, 29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	JTPA provides grants to states to establish programs to prepare economically disadvantaged youth and adults facing serious barriers to employment for participation in the labor force by providing job training and other services that will result in increased employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills, and decreased welfare dependency. Title II-B provides funds for job training for youth. Note: The JTPA program is being phased out and replaced with the Workforce Investment Act program.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to provide job training and experiential job opportunities for youth. Title II-B program services may include school-to-work transitional services, alternative high school services, classroom training, on-the-job training, job search assistance, counseling, basic skills training, and support services.
Program Beneficiaries	Title II-A: Economically disadvantaged adults facing serious barriers to employment Title II-B: Summer job needs of economically disadvantaged youth ages 14 to 21, Title II-C: Economically disadvantaged youth, ages 16 to 21,
Applicant Eligibility	States receive Title II training program funds; governors are responsible for designating service delivery areas and for approving local job training plans.
Application Process	Governor submits a state plan to the Employment and Training Administration.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to designated state agency. Seventy-seven percent of a state's total grant must be allocated to the service delivery areas for training services. For Title II-B, the State must allocate 100 percent of the grant to service delivery areas.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 Title II-A: $1 billion; Title II-B: $871 million; Title II-C: $130 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.wdsc.org/sga/index.htm
Contact Information	Employment and Training Administration (202) 219-5303
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; job training entities; institutions of higher education; private industry councils

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Public Law 105-119
Funding Type	Formula and discretionary grants
Description of Program	This program provides states and units of local government funds to develop programs to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system; to provide training and technical assistance to states and units of local government so that they may develop such programs; and to identify projects that would benefit from research, demonstration and evaluation.
Uses of Funds	Formula grants may be used for 12 program purposes that address the government entities that handle juvenile crime, and programs to reduce address drug, gang, and youth violence problems.
Program Beneficiaries	Local entities that handle juvenile offenders, including the courts, prosecutors, and community agencies
Applicant Eligibility	States and territories that certify they have enacted policies and practices that would provide for: (1) prosecution of juveniles as adults; (2) graduated sanctions; (3) juvenile recordkeeping; and (4) parental supervision. Public or private agencies or individuals are eligible to apply for discretionary and training and technical assistance funds.
Application Process	Applications are submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
Flow of Funds	For block grants, funds flow to states. Units of local government are subgrantees. Discretionary grants flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	In FY 98, $250 million was appropriated, including $232.3 million in formula grants; $7.5 million for research, evaluation, and demonstration programs; and $5 million for trai[illegible]nd technical assistance.
Matching Requirements	A cash match of 10 percent of the total program costs is required. Federal funds may not exceed 90 percent of total program costs. Interest derived from the award does not have to be matched, but it cannot be used to match the federal award.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice amd Delinquency Prevention, (202) 307-5924.
Potential Partners	Local juvenile justice entities; courts; prosecutors; private entities that provide services to youthful offenders.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Allocation to States

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)
Authorization	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Section 221-223, P.L. 93-415, as amended; P.L 95-503, P.L. 95-115, P.L 96-509, P.L. 98-473, P.L. 100-690, P.L. 102-586, 42 U.S.C. 5601
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants to states to increase the capacity of state and local governments to support the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, accountability-based sanctions, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency, and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.
Uses of Funds	Grants must be used for program-related activities.
Program Beneficiaries	State and local governments, public and private organizations performing law enforcement functions, and agencies involved in juvenile delinquency prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.
Applicant Eligibility	Governors designate state agency as sole agency for supervising the preparation and administration of a state plan. The state's plan will indicate how the state intends to distribute funds, which may include grants to local community groups.
Application Process	The state submits its JJDP formula grant plan to OJJDP for approval.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to state agency, which may contact with private nonprofit organizations to provide certain services.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $89 million
Matching Requirements	States award subgrants to local governments, which must provide a 50 percent match, which may include in-kind matching.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5911; (800) 638-8736
Potential Partners	Local governments; community-based organizations; community coalitions; faith-based entities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Special Emphasis (OJJDP Discretionary Grants)

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Sections 261, 262, P.L. 93-415, as amended; P.L. 95-503, 95-115, 96-509, 98-473, 100-690, and 102-586, 42 U.S.C. 5601
Funding Type	Discretionary grants and contracts
Description of Program	Grants support the development and implementation of programs that design, test, and demonstrate effective approaches, techniques, and methods for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency such as model programs to strengthen and maintain the family unit, including self-help programs, and prevention and treatment programs.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Public and private youth-serving agencies and organizations; state and local government; at-risk youth and their families and communities
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, individuals, state and local governments
Application Process	Applicants submit preliminary applications or concept papers in response to program announcements issued by OJJDP. OJJDP selects applicants from this pool to submit full applications.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees, or to the state agency that administers the JJDP Act Formula Grant Program
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $42.75 million
Matching Requirements	A 50 percent match is required for construction projects only.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5914
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local government agencies; youth-serving organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Section 288, as amended, P.L. 93-415, as amended, P.L. 94-503, 95-115, 96-509, 98-473, 100-690, and 102-586; 42 U.S.C. 5667
Funding Type	Formula grants; discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants to local education agencies or public/private nonprofit organizations to reduce juvenile delinquency and gang participation, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate through the use of mentors for at-risk youth
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities
Program Beneficiaries	Local education agencies, public/private nonprofit organizations, and at-risk youth
Applicant Eligibility	Local education agencies and public/private nonprofit organizations. These two entities must collaborate with each other to implement the program
Application Process	Application is submitted to the Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 98 grants: $12.5 million
Matching Requirements	There is a 50 percent cash match for construction projects only
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5911, (800) 638-8736
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; nonprofit organizations; local law enforcement agencies; college students

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Learn and Serve America: Higher Education

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, Higher Education Act of 1965
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The objectives of the program are to: (1) support high-quality service learning projects that engage students in meeting community needs with demonstrable results, while enhancing students' academic and civic learning; and (2) support efforts to build capacity and strengthen the service infrastructure with institutions of higher education.
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used to support the service-learning activities of college students, such as the provision of community-based health education and primary care to senior citizens and low-income individuals by nursing and allied health professional students, and the provision of legal assistance to low-income communities by law students.
Program Beneficiaries	Graduate and undergraduate students, faculty members, local and national nonprofit organizations, and public agencies
Applicant Eligibility	Individual institutions of higher education, consortia of institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations or public agencies, including states, working in partnership with one or more institutions of higher education
Application Process	Grant applicants apply directly to the Corporation for National Service through an annual grant cycle
Flow of Funds	Selected institutions and organizations receive grants directly from the Corporation
Funding History	Grants range in size from $40,000 to $320,000; the average is $167,466. FY 99 estimated grants: $12.5 million
Matching Requirements	Grant recipients are required to provide a cash and/or in-kind match of an amount equal to or greater than the amount of the grant award.
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 117
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; public agencies or nonprofit groups working in collaboration with institutions of higher education

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		**COMMUNITY SUPPORTS**		**INFRASTRUCTURE**		**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Learn and Serve America: School and Community-Based Programs

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 CFR 2515-2519, March 23, 1994
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to encourage elementary and secondary schools and community-based agencies to develop and offer service-learning opportunities for school-age youth; educate teachers about service learning and incorporate service learning opportunities into classrooms to enhance academic learning; coordinate adult volunteers in school; and introduce young people to a broad range of careers and encourage them to pursue further education and training. Program goals include: promoting academic excellence, fostering civic responsibility, and impacting communities.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to provide opportunities for youth to learn and develop while addressing unmet needs in the areas of education, public safety, health, and the environment. Programs are designed to promote academic excellence and civic responsibility.
Program Beneficiaries	Young people in elementary or secondary school or individuals who are not in school, but who are between the ages of five and 17.
Applicant Eligibility	State education agencies, state commissions on national service, territories, tribes, and public or private nonprofit entities.
Application Process	Applicants should contact the Corporation for specific details.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Grants are awarded for up to three years. Grants range in size from $20,000 to $2.4 million, averaging $240,671. FY 99 estimated grants: $37.5 million
Matching Requirements	A ten percent match is required for the first year, 20 percent for the second year and 30 percent for the third year and 50 percent for the fourth and any subsequent years.
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	Corporation for National Service (202) 606-5000, ext. 136
Potential Partners	Public or private nonprofit entities; local education agencies; youth-serving agencies; faith-based organizations.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

131

Livable Communities Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration
Authorization	Federal Transit Act, 49 U.S.C. 5309(a)(5) and (7)
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	This program helps communities get involved in planning and designing transit systems that are customer-friendly, community-oriented, and well designed.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to improve mobility and the quality of services available to residents of neighborhoods. Specific uses include: planning pedestrian walkways and transit-oriented development; assessing environmental, social, economic, land use, and urban design impacts of projects; studying the feasibility of transit projects; providing technical assistance; funding participation by community organizations and the business community; and evaluating best practices and developing innovative urban design, land use, and zoning practices.
Program Beneficiaries	Neighborhoods and communities with a need to rely on public transportation.
Applicant Eligibility	Transit operators, metropolitan planning organizations, state and local governments, planning agencies, and other public bodies with the authority to plan or construct transit projects. Nonprofit, community, and civic organizations cannot apply directly, but can participant as partners.
Application Process	Applicants should work with regional FTA offices to develop project proposals.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: Approximately $50 million for 21 capital projects and an additional $2 million for local planning, technical assistance, and best practices materials. Past grants funded include the Orlando Park and Play Garage, a 515-parking space facility that incorporates a child care center, restaurant, and branch offices of the city's parking system.
Matching Requirements	
Web Site Links	http://www.livablecommunities.gov
Contact Information	Contact FTA Regional Office. Contact Informations for regional offices can be found on the FTA web site.
Potential Partners	Transit operators, metropolitan planning organizations, state and local governments, planning agencies, and other public bodies with the authority to plan or construct transit projects. Nonprofit, community, and civic organizations are encouraged to participate in project planning and development as partners with eligible recipients.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	X	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION	X		
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance
Authorization	Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Act of 1996; Omnibus FY 97 Appropriations Act, P.L. 104-208
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Block grant provides funds to units of local government for the purposes of reducing crime and improving public safety. Funds may be used for one or more of seven program purposes, including the establishment of crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities.
Program Beneficiaries	States, units of local government, and territories
Applicant Eligibility	Local governments
Application Process	Local unit of government submits application to the Justice Department. Awards are for a two-year period. Awards are proportionate to the state's average annual amount of violent crimes as compared to that for all other states and compared with other local jurisdictions in that state.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 98 appropriation: $523 million FY 99 appropriation: $523 million
Matching Requirements	Ten percent of the total project cost is required for a match.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Contact Information	Bureau of Justice Assistance (202) 514-6278
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration Maternal and Child Health Care Bureau
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title V, Section 501(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 701, as amended
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	This block grant enables states to maintain and strengthen the planning, promoting, coordinating, and evaluating of health care for pregnant women, mothers, infants, and children with special health care needs by providing health services for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care.
Uses of Funds	Each of the states and territories determines its individual program priorities under its block grant. Activities may include programs that: significantly reduce infant mortality; provide comprehensive care for women before, during, and after pregnancy and childbirth; provide preventive and primary care services for children and adolescents; provide comprehensive care for children and adolescents with special health needs; immunize children; reduce adolescent pregnancy; prevent injury and violence; and practice national standards and guidelines for safe child care. In addition to direct services, funds may be used for planning, administration, education, and evaluation.
Program Beneficiaries	Mothers, infants, children, and adolescents with inadequate access to health care.
Applicant Eligibility	States and territories are eligible to apply.
Application Process	States and territories must submit an annual application and annual report.
Flow of Funds	Funds are sent on a quarterly basis to the states. States must use at least 30 percent of their federal allotment for preventive and primary care services for children and at least 30 percent for services for children with special health care needs. Each state must maintain a toll-free information number on maternal and child health and Medicaid providers. No more than ten percent of each State's allotment may be used for administration.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $568.4 million. Range of grants is from $155,128 to $41.9 million; the average size is $9.7 million.
Matching Requirements	States must provide $3 for every $4 of federal funds allotted through the formula mechanism.
Web Site Links	http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov
Contact Information	Office of State and Community Health (301) 443-2204
Potential Partners	Nonprofit hospitals, community-based organizations, local health departments

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Medicaid

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Heath Care Financing Administration
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title XIX, as amended
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Medicaid is a federal-state matching program that provides financial assistance to states for payments of medical assistance on behalf of children, pregnant women, and the aged who meet income and resource requirements, and other categorically-eligible groups. States have flexibility in designing and operating their programs.
Uses of Funds	States are required to offer certain medical services to categorically needy recipients, including inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and x-ray services, early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for those under age 21, and physicians' services.
Program Beneficiaries	Generally, low-income children and pregnant women, adults in families with dependent children, low-income persons with disabilities, and low-income elderly persons. States are generally required to cover recipients of SSI.
Applicant Eligibility	States, the District of Columbia, and territories
Application Process	States submit plan for approval
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to designated state agency
Funding History	Estimated federal outlays for FY 98: $104 billion Total estimated outlays for Medicaid FY 98: $184.7 billion
Matching Requirements	The federal government helps states pay the cost of Medicaid services through a variable matching formula that is adjusted annually. The match rate is inversely related to a state's per capita income and ranges from 50 to 83 percent for services. For administrative costs, the federal government reimburses 50 percent of expenses, and 75 percent of training costs.
Web Site Links	http://www.hcfa.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Contact the regional offices of the Health Care Financing Administration (HHS)
Potential Partners	Nonprofit community health clinics, local government

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	X		
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Microloan Program

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Authorization	This is a 7(a) Loan Program
Funding Type	Loans
Description of Program	This program was developed to increase the availability of very small loans to prospective small business borrowers. Under the program, the SBA make funds available to nonprofit intermediaries, who in turn make loans to eligible borrowers in amounts that range from under $100 to a maximum of $25,000. The average loan size is $10,000.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery, and/or equipment. Proceeds cannot be used to pay existing debts or to purchase real estate.
Program Beneficiaries	Small businesses needing small-scale financing and technical assistance for start-up or expansion
Applicant Eligibility	Small businesses needing small-scale financing and technical assistance for start-up or expansion
Application Process	Each nonprofit lending organization has its own loan requirements, but must take as collateral any assets bought with the microplan. In most cases, the personal guaranties of the business owners are also required. The maximum term allowed for a loan is six years. Loan terms vary according to the size of the loan, the planned use of funds, the requirements of the intermediary lender, and the needs of the small business borrower.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to loan applicants
Funding History	The average loan is around $10,000.
Matching Requirements	Assets purchased with the microloan must be used as collateral for the loan.
Web Site Links	http://www.sba.gov/financing/frmicro.html
Contact Information	Contact local Small Business Administration or call the SBA Answer Desk at 1-800-U-ASK-SBA
Potential Partners	Local small businesses; faith-based organizations wishing to start for-profit enterprises

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	x
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health Office of Public Health and Science Office of the Secretary
Authorization	Public Health Service Act, as amended, Title XVII, Section 1717(e)(1), 42 U.S.C. 300u et. seq.; P.L. 105-392
Funding Type	Demonstration grants
Description of Program	Demonstration grants support minority community health coalitions to develop, implement, and conduct projects that coordinate integrated community-based screening and outreach services, including linkages for access and treatment of minorities in high-risk, low-income communities.
Uses of Funds	Examples of funded activities include: (1) designing a culturally sensitive approach to caring for noncompliant patients with diabetes, (2) providing training and capacity building for community agencies and disseminating health promotion and disease prevention information at the community level, and (3) developing a senior outreach program.
Program Beneficiaries	Minority populations
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private nonprofit organizations that can serve as the grantee for a coalition of groups
Application Process	Requests for standard application should be addressed to: Mrs. Carolyn Williams, Grants Management Office, Division of Management Operations, Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science, Rockwell II Bldg., Suite 1000, 5515 Security Lane, Rockville, MD 20852.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Seventeen grants were awarded during FY 98. Grants ranged in size from $145,082 to $150,000. Average grant size is $149,482. During FY 99, it is estimated that $2.5 million will be available to support grants that focus on HIV/AIDS.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.os.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Program contact: Director, Division of Program Operations, Office of Minority Health, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of the Secretary, (301) 594-0769
Potential Partners	Community health organizations; local public health office; community-based organizations; senior groups; faith-based organizations; and local affiliates of national minority organizations, e.g., NAACP, La Raza

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

National Communities in Schools Community Development Program (Communities in Schools)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development
Authorization	
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to empower local communities to work through collaborative public/private partnerships involving schools, public housing communities, and community organizations to prevent youth from dropping out of school, while involving them in local community building, job training, and neighborhood revitalization projects.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to support tutors, mentors, health care providers, and career counselors, and technology training.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and families
Applicant Eligibility	The National Communities in Schools (CIS) organization is the sole grantee. It then distributes the funds to support local CIS programs.
Application Process	Community coalitions apply to the National Communities in Schools organization.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to the National Communities in Schools organization, which then distributes the funds to support local programs.
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $5 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.cisnet.org
Contact Information	National Communities in Schools, Inc. (703) 519-8999
Potential Partners	Schools; public housing agencies; local government agencies; community-based organizations; public and private nonprofit groups; for-profit entities; faith-based organizations; neighborhood networks.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education Policy Development Division Policy, Training and Analysis Service
Authorization	The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, P.L. 102-325, 20 U.S.C. 1070a-21 through 27
Funding Type	Formula and discretionary grants
Description of Program	Funds are allocated to states for: (1) statewide early intervention programs to aid low-income, at-risk students in preschool, elementary, middle, and secondary schools, and (2) postsecondary educational financial assistance to eligible low-income students to attend institutions of higher education.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for advising, tutoring, academic counseling and career counseling, financial aid counseling, and other activities to ensure school completion and college enrollment.
Program Beneficiaries	Students in preschool through grade 12 and pre-freshman year and postsecondary education students with substantial financial need.
Applicant Eligibility	States and territories are eligible to apply. States designate a single agency to be responsible for administering the program.
Application Process	States apply annually for federal funds. When the program appropriation level is below $5 million, the awards will be made on a competitive basis. If the program appropriation is $50 million or more, awards will be based on a statutory formula. States must reapply every year. Preference is given to previous grantees.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to state agencies.
Funding History	FY 98 grants: $4.6 million; FY 99 grants: information not available. Estimated grant size is $400,000.
Matching Requirements	States match federal funds on at least a one-to-one basis out of resources which represent additional state, local, or private funds. Federal funds provided will supplement and not supplant funds.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/funding.html
Contact Information	Policy Development Division Policy, Training and Analysis Service (202) 708-8242
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local educational agencies; institutions of higher education

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

National School Lunch Program: Afternoon Snacks

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
Authorization	Section 17A of the National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1766(a)
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	School districts participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) can now be reimbursed for snacks provided to children and youths in after-school educational or enrichment programs.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to reimburse cost of afternoon snacks.
Program Beneficiaries	School-based after-school care programs that serve children who are 18 years of age and younger as of the beginning of the school year.
Applicant Eligibility	School districts that participate in NSLP and provide educational or enrichment activities for children after their school day has ended are eligible. All activity programs must be regularly scheduled, in an organized, structured, and supervised environment.
Application Process	The school district's food service office should contact the state agency with which it has an agreement to participate in NSLP. A complete list of state agencies is listed on USDA's web site.
Flow of Funds	USDA provides payments to states to reimburse the school food service office for serving snacks to children. Snacks served in schools in low-income areas are reimbursed at the free rate. In all other areas, payments are based on each child's eligibility for free and reduced-price meals.
Funding History	As of July 1, 1999, after-school care snacks in schools are reimbursed at 54 cents for free, 27 cents for reduced-price, and five cents for paid snacks. This provision was enacted into law on October 31, 1998; no funding history is available.
Matching Requirements	School food service offices pay differential between actual cost and reimbursement rate.
Web Site Links	http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/
Contact Information	School food service offices should contact their state agencies. A list of state agency Contact Informations and addresses can be found on the USDA FNS web site.
Potential Partners	Local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS	X	VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

National Youth Sports Program Fund

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Community Services
Authorization	
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	This program is a partnership between HHS' Office of Community Services and the National Collegiate Athletic Association that has the following objectives: (1) to expand opportunities for disadvantaged youth to benefit from sports skill instruction, engage in sports competition, and improve their physical fitness; (2) to help young people acquire good health practices, to help them become better citizens, and to acquaint them with career and educational opportunities; (3) to enable the institutions and the personnel to participate more fully in community life; (4) to provide employment and on-the-job training in sports instruction and administration; and (5) to serve disadvantaged areas in major metropolitan areas and other communities, if resources permit
Uses of Funds	National Youth Sports Program Fund (NYSP) projects are conducted during the summer months. Funding is provided for a maximum of 30 days that includes project registration and orientation. Participating institutions donate the services of a project administrator and select staff. Programs include enrichment and activity programs. Enrichment activities include drug education, nutrition, personal health, and career opportunities and responsibilities. A community advisory committee serves as a contact group for community needs and concerns. Free medical examinations are provided.
Program Beneficiaries	Boys and girls ages 10 to 16. A minimum of 90 percent of the participants must meet economic criteria established by HHS.
Applicant Eligibility	Funding is provided through a grant made to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The program is administered on 173 college and university campuses in 46 states.
Application Process	Contact the NCAA for information on sponsoring institutions.
Flow of Funds	Funds go directly to the NCAA, which disperses them to the colleges and universities affiliated with the program.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $15 million
Matching Requirements	Participating colleges and universities provide services of a project administrator and facilities.
Web Site Links	http://www.ncaa.org/edout/
Contact Information	Office of Community Services Administration for Children and Families (202) 401-5295
Potential Partners	A list of participating colleges and universities is available from the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Community Services, (202) 401-5295, or from the NCAA web site.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (formerly known as Family Preservation and Support Services)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV, Part B, Subpart 2, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66, Social Security Amendments of 1994, P.L. 103-432, Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, P.L. 105-89
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants fund community-based family support services that promote the safety and well-being of children and families by enhancing family functioning and child development, reunification and adoption services, preplacement/preventive services, follow-up services after return of a child from foster care, respite care, and services designed to improve parenting skills
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used for a broad range of activities, including protection of abused or neglected children, support and preservation of families, care of the homeless and neglected, support for family development, and provision of out-of-home care. Services may help the family cope with problems or they may protect children while the family learns to perform appropriate parenting roles
Program Beneficiaries	Children and families who need services to assist them in stabilizing their lives and strengthening family functioning in order to prevent out-of-home placement of children
Applicant Eligibility	States, territories, and certain Indian tribes
Application Process	States must submit plans that are jointly developed in conjunction with Indian tribes and in consultation with the appropriate public and nonprofit private agencies and community-based organizations
Flow of Funds	Funds are provided to state child welfare agencies for preventive services and services to families at-risk or in crisis. Funds are distributed to states based on a formula; within a state, services are provided on an "as-needed" basis
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $265 million
Matching Requirements	Federal funding equals 75 percent of expenditures for services; States must provide a 25 percent match. Statues must limit their administrative expenditures to ten percent of their allotment. Remaining funds must be spent for family preservation and family support services
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb
Contact Information	Children's Bureau Administration for Children and Families (202) 205-8618
Potential Partners	Public and private entities that provide services to children and families at risk of abuse and/or neglect

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Public Housing: Tenant Opportunities Program

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Services and Amenities, Office of Public and Assisted Housing
Authorization	Housing Act of 1937, Section 20, as amended, P.L. 100-42, 47 U.S.C. 1437r, 101 State. 1815, 42 U.S.C. 5301
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants help to meet the need for economic development and supportive services by enabling resident entities to provide training and technical assistance activities aimed at furthering economic uplift and access to the skills and resources needed for self-development, business development, and social support programs
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used for services to support economic self-sufficiency for residents of public housing
Program Beneficiaries	Residents of public housing developments
Applicant Eligibility	Public Housing Resident Associations with duly elected boards, including Resident Councils, Resident Management Corporations, Resident Organizations, National Resident Organizations, Regional Resident Organizations, and Statewide Resident Organizations
Application Process	Applicants are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with their Housing Authorities to assist in program implementation. Applications should be submitted in accordance with requirements of NOFA published in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to applicants
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $5 million. Grants have ranged in size from $25,000 to $100,000, with the average being $250,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Office of Community Services and Amenities, Office of Public and Assisted Housing Delivery, Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing (202) 708-3611
Potential Partners	Public housing resident associations, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Safety and Conservation Office of Community Relations Development
Authorization	Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Chapter 2. Subtitle C. Title V. 42 U.S.C. 11901 et. seq., as amended. National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. Section 581. P.L. 101-625. Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Section 161. P.L. 102-550
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	This program is designed to: (1) reduce/eliminate drug-related crime in and around public housing projects. (2) encourage public housing agencies and tribally designated housing entities to develop a plan that includes initiatives that can be sustained over a period of several years for addressing the problem of drug-related crime in and around public housing, and (3) make available federal grants to help public housing entities carry out their plans
Uses of Funds	Grants may be used for employing housing authority security personnel; developing programs to reduce/eliminate the use of drugs, including programs for prevention, intervention, and treatment; reimbursing local police for additional security services; making physical improvements to enhance security; employing personnel and equipment for HUD-authorized housing authority police departments, and employing investigators
Program Beneficiaries	Public and Indian housing residents
Applicant Eligibility	Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs)
Application Process	Follow guidelines published in HUD's Super NOFA (Notice of Funding Availability). Announcements published in the Federal Register or on-line (see web site address below.)
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantee agencies
Funding History	Estimated grants for FY 99: $310 million. During FY 97, HUD made 532 grants averaging about $376,000
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	Office of Community Safety and Conservation Office of Community Relations and Involvement (202) 708-1197
Potential Partners	Public housing authorities; tribally designated housing entities; other community-based organizations and faith-based organizations that provide services to public housing residents

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Quality Child Care Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT)
Authorization	Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, as amended, Title VI, Part D, Sections 451-453, P.L. 97-300, 29 U.S.C. 1731 and 1733
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) will award at least ten grants for the implementation of the Quality Child Care Initiative. This will assist with the building of a national system for the education and training of professional child care providers, and expand the National Apprenticeship System through development of new and innovative strategies for increasing the participation among the child care industry.
Uses of Funds	Grants will be used for: (1) system and capacity building; (2) curriculum development; (3) the establishment of train-the-trainer systems; (4) the development of career ladders for graduates of the apprenticeship system; and (5) building diversity.
Program Beneficiaries	Child care providers
Applicant Eligibility	States that have a state apprenticeship agency, state agencies designated by the governor, governor's Early Childhood Initiative, or other state agencies with responsibility for child care regulations or funding. Only one proposal will be accepted per state. For states without a state apprenticeship agency, a letter from the governor designating the agency must accompany the proposal.
Application Process	Applicants must submit four copies of their proposal.
Flow of Funds	Funds go directly to grantees.
Funding History	During FY 99, DOL anticipated making at least ten awards totally $3.5 million. Estimated range of awards: $175,000 to $350,000. States awarded grants in 1999 include: Colorado, Kansas, Washington, New York, New Hampshire, Iowa, Nevada, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Indiana and Vermont.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.wdsc.org/sga/view.htm
Contact Information	Employment and Training Administration (202) 219-5677
Potential Partners	Local governments, child care providers, child care resource and referral agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING	X		
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Reading Excellence Program

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Authorization	Reading Excellence Act, Part C, Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by Title VIII of the Labor-HHS-Ed Appropriations Act of 1999 by Section 101(f), P.L. 105-277, the Omnibus Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 1999
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	The purpose of this program is to: (1) provide children with the readiness skills and support they need to learn to read once they enter school, (2) teach every child to read in the child's early childhood years, no later than third grade, (3) improve the reading skills of students and the instructional practices for current teachers, (4) expand the number of high-quality family literacy programs, and (5) provide early literacy intervention to children who are experiencing reading difficulties
Uses of Funds	Grants fund local reading improvement programs and tutorial assistance programs
Program Beneficiaries	Preschool and elementary school-aged children primarily in low-income communities
Applicant Eligibility	Grants will be competitively awarded to states that have established statewide reading partnerships. The state educational agencies will then run two grant competitions: (1) local reading improvement grants, and (2) tutorial assistance grants
Application Process	States must establish a reading and literacy partnership with the governor, chief state school officer, key legislators and representatives of local educational agencies, state directors of federal programs supporting reading instruction, parents, teachers, family literacy service providers and others. Application deadlines will be published in the Federal Register and on the Reading Excellence Act web site
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the state educational agency, which then awards subgrants. Grants are for a two-year period, but states have up to three years to spend the funds
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $241 million. The awards range in size from $200,000 to $30 million, with the average being $11.5 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/REA/overview.html or send e-mail to Reading_Excellence@ed.gov
Contact Information	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (202) 260-8228
Potential Partners	Local educational agencies, community-based organizations with demonstrated effectiveness in early childhood literacy, reading readiness, reading instruction, and reading achievement for both adults and children (e.g., Head Start, family literacy programs, public libraries, or adult education programs)

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Recreational Programs for Individuals with Disabilities

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Authorization	The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title III, Section 305, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 777(f) 34 CFR Part 369
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants provide individuals with disabilities recreational activities and experiences that can be expected to aid in their employment, mobility, socialization, independence, and community integration
Uses of Fund	Projects that have been funded include activities in the arts, handicrafts and homemaking, camping, 4-H activities, scouting, sports, and vocational skills
Program Beneficiaries	Individuals with disabilities, including children, youth, and adults
Applicant Eligibility	Local education agencies, nonprofit organizations, state education agencies, tribal governments, YMCAs, recreation department programs, and state vocational rehabilitation agencies
Application Process	Grant announcements are published in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $2.6 million
Matching Requirements	There is no match required for the first year. A 25 percent match is required for the second year, and a 50 percent match is required for the third year
Web Site Links	http://www.ocfo.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (202) 260-9424 (202) 205-8292
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; nonprofit organizations; state education agencies; tribal governments; YMCAs; recreation department programs; state vocational rehabilitation agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Public and Indian Housing
Authorization	FY Appropriations Act, Pub L. 105-276, 112 Stat. 2461
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants provide funding that directly links public and Indian housing residents to a wide range of multidisciplinary activities and services that assist them to become economically self-sufficient. The primary focus of the program is on "welfare to work" and on independent living for the elderly and persons with disabilities
Uses of Funds	ROSS incorporates three basic funding categories: technical assistance/training support for resident organizations; resident service delivery models; and service coordinators
Program Beneficiaries	Very low-income residents, disabled individuals, and the elderly
Applicant Eligibility	Public housing authorities (PHAs) on behalf of public housing residents; resident management corporations, resident councils, or resident organizations (including nonprofit entities supported by residents); Intermediary Resident Organizations (IROs), nonprofits that operate associations, networks that administer programs benefiting public and assisted resident organizations, and Indian tribes and tribal housing entities. Applicants must provide documentation of partnerships through Memoranda of Agreement (MOA)/Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or letters of commitment
Application Process	After HUD publishes the NOFA (Notice of Funding Availability), applicants must submit specific information about their proposed programs. Applications must be submitted by the specified due date and must meet NOFA criteria
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	This is a new grant program. Estimated FY 99 grants: $66.6 million
Matching Requirements	Applicants must have a match of at least 25 percent of the grant amount, which does not have to be a cash match. The match can be in-kind and/or cash contributions
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html
Contact Information	(800) 955-2232
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, community action agencies, faith-based entities, businesses, Private Industry Councils/Workforce Development Boards, businesses, local education agencies, colleges, universities, human service providers, state and local government entities and other interested entities

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, Title II, Part A, Section 201, P.L. 93-113, 42 U.S.C. 5001, as amended; National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, P.L. 103-82
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Provides a variety of opportunities for retired persons, age 55 or older, to serve their communities through significant volunteer service
Uses of Funds	RSVP volunteers apply skills learned during their work years to volunteer efforts to serve low-income families and communities. Examples include: supervising and coordinating the operation of an inner-city soup kitchen, organizing neighborhood watch programs, volunteering at Meals on Wheels and in schools
Program Beneficiaries	Persons age 55 and older who are willing to volunteer on a regular basis
Applicant Eligibility	Grants are made only to state and local government agencies and private nonprofit organizations
Application Process	Organizations interested in developing a local RSVP project should contact the appropriate Corporation for National Service state program office. For new projects, an application must also be submitted to the state agency on aging
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to the program applicant from the Corporation
Funding History	Grants range in size from $2,500 to $83,919, averaging $48,550 FY 99 estimated grants: $42.5 million
Matching Requirements	The RSVP sponsor is responsible for generating needed financial support for the project from a variety of sources, including federal, nonfederal, grants, cash, and in-kind contributions, to meet the budgeted costs of the project. Ten percent of the total budget can be required for the first year, 20 percent for the second year and 30 percent in subsequent years.
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	National Senior Service Corps, Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (202) 606-5000, ext. 189 or (800) 424-8867
Potential Partners	Local government agencies, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: National Programs

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Sections 4121-4123, as amended; 20 U.S.C. 7141-7133
Funding Type	Discretionary grants and contracts
Description of Program	Grants to enhance efforts to prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for projects that replicate programs or state strategies that have demonstrated sustained reductions in youth drug use, violent behavior, or both, over at least a two-year period and projects that develop, improve, expand, or enhance the collection of data related to youth drug use and violence.
Program Beneficiaries	Institutions of higher education, state education agencies, local education agencies, nonprofit organizations, students, teachers, and parents
Applicant Eligibility	Public and private nonprofit organizations and individuals and institutions of higher education
Application Process	Submit applications in accordance with applicable program announcements. After completion of competitive peer review of applications, the Department makes the final decision on the approval and funding of applications. Criteria include: (1) need for the project, (2) significance, (3) quality of project design, (4) adequacy of resources, (5) quality of management plan, and (6) quality of project evaluation.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Funded projects include projects that replicate a program or strategy that has demonstrated sustained reductions in youth drug use, violent behavior, or both, over at least a two-year period; projects that develop, improve, expand, or enhance the collection of data related to youth drug use and violence; and develop and implement processes to ensure that high-quality data are used to inform policy, assess needs, select interventions, and assess success of drug and violence prevention activities funded under the program. In FY 97, over 50 grants were awarded among state and local education agencies and nonprofit organizations. Estimated grants FY 99: $30 million.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (202) 260-3954
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, institutions of higher education, local school districts

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: State Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Safe and Drug Free Schools Program
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1, Sections 4011-4118, as amended P.L. 103-382, 20 U.S.C. 7111-7118
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants support programs to meet the National Education Goal that, by the year 2000, every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol. Funds are to be used to provide a disciplined environment conducive to learning, by preventing violence in and around schools and strengthening programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, involve parents, and coordinate with related federal, state, and community efforts and resources.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used to establish, operate, and improve local programs of school drug and violence prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation referral, and education in elementary and secondary schools, and training, demonstration projects, evaluation, and supplementary services for the prevention of drug use and violence among students and youth.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and adolescents who attend schools where crime and violence may be of particular concern.
Applicant Eligibility	States and territories may apply.
Application Process	States submit an application covering a five-year period to the Department of Education.
Flow of Funds	Eighty percent of a state's allocation is administered by the state education agency for drug and violence prevention programs in local school systems. The remaining 20 percent is used by the governor's office for grants and contracts with community-based organizations for broadly based prevention programs. The governor's office must award ten percent of its funds to law enforcement education partnerships.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $526 million. During FY 97, awards ranged in size from $2.6 million to $57.4 million, with the average being $10 million.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS
Contact Information	Safe and Drug Free Schools Program Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (202) 260-3954
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; local education agencies; institutions of higher education; faith-based organizations; youth-serving organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Federal Agency	Department of Education, Department of Justice (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), Department of Health and Human Services (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration)
Authorization	Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 1999, Pub L. 105-277
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are to be used to promote healthy childhood development and prevent violent behaviors through services provided by the enhanced and fully linked education, mental health, law enforcement, juvenile justice, and social services systems. This program may fund after-school measures and policies.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Preschool, school-age children, adolescents, and their families who are at risk of being involved in violence as perpetrators, victims, or witnesses
Applicant Eligibility	Each application must be developed by a partnership comprising the local education agency, local public mental health authority, local law enforcement agency, family members, students, and juvenile justice officials.
Application Process	Applicants submit grant requests to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention at the Department of Justice.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99: Approximately $180 million for approximately 50 local educational agencies and their mental health and law enforcement partners
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov http://www.samhsa.gov http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5911
Potential Partners	Local education agencies, mental health agencies, and providers, law enforcement agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	x	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	x	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	x	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	x	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	x						

Safe Start

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Omnibus Appropriations Act for FY 1999, Pub L. 105-277
Funding Type	Demonstration grants
Description of Program	This program creates a holistic approach to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of exposure to violence on young people by improving access to, delivery of, and the quality of services to children, and by responding to the needs of children and their families at any point of entry into relevant systems.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities.
Program Beneficiaries	Children who witness violence, either in the streets or in their own homes.
Applicant Eligibility	Public agencies, including state, local, and tribal government may apply as lead applicants for a collaborative, community-based initiative. Private agencies and organizations may apply as coapplicants and collaborative partners, but not as lead applicants.
Application Process	There will be a five-month planning process, during which time sites should begin involving the local education agency, schools in the target area, the juvenile justice system, and other community entities. Up to 12 applications were funded in FY 99.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	FY 99: $10 million has been authorized for up to 12 demonstration projects. Selected applicants will be awarded up to $670,000 for the first 18-month budget phase. Up to $250,000 can be used for Phase I assessment activities. Funds remaining plus an additional $670,000 for the next 12 months will then be awarded.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements for the first three years. During the fourth and fifth years, grants will be reduced and grantees will be required to seek additional funding to maintain the program level.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736
Potential Partners	Battered women's shelters; child advocacy centers; courts; domestic and family violence services; child care providers; faith leaders and communities; mental health services; primary care health providers; schools

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

School Action Grant Program

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Authorization	Section 501(d)(5) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 290 aa
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are designed to: (1) obtain community-level buy-in for changes necessary to provide children with safe environments, (2) help young people develop the skills and emotional resilience necessary to maintain healthy functioning, engage in pro-social behavior, decrease suicide, prevent violent behavior, and decrease the use of alcohol and illicit drugs, and (3) expand efforts at youth violence prevention and resilience development. The program is designed to complement the Safe School/Healthy Students Initiative.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used to identify and build consensus around exemplary practices that decrease violence, suicide, substance abuse, and increase resilience and pro-social behaviors. Grantees may select an exemplary practice, adapt it to meet local needs, and then pilot the implementation of these exemplary practices into the local community. Grant funds may be used for any activity that is a part of the consensus-building, decision-support, and pilot implementation process.
Program Beneficiaries	Preschool and school-aged children and adolescents, and their families, who are at risk of becoming perpetrators, victims, or witnesses of violence.
Applicant Eligibility	State and local governments, private nonprofit and for-profit organizations such as advocacy organizations, community-based organizations, including ethnic-specific organizations, parents and teachers associations, consumer and family groups, providers, courts, local police departments, mental health organizations, and schools.
Application Process	Organizations planning to submit an application should submit a letter of intent at least 30 days prior to the due date of the application.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Approximately $5 million in grant funds will be available in FY 99 and FY 2000. The average award is expected to range from $50,000 to $150,000.
Matching Requirements	Grantees are required to provide nongrant support, but amount is not specified. Nonfederal support may be cash or in-kind contributions.
Web Site Links	http://www.samhsa.dhhs.gov
Contact Information	Center for Mental Health Services, Knowledge Exchange Network (800) 789-2647
Potential Partners	State and local government; advocacy organizations; community based organizations; parent/teacher associations; consumer and family groups; providers; courts; local police departments; mental health organizations; schools

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

School Breakfast Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service
Authorization	Child Nutrition Act of 1966, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1773, 1779, Pub. L. 104-193, 100-435, 99-661, and 97-35
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	This program provides funds to assist states in providing a nutritious nonprofit breakfast service for school students through cash grants and food donations.
Uses of Funds	Funds are used to subsidize school breakfasts for participating schools. All students attending schools where the breakfast program operates may participate.
Program Beneficiaries	Students in elementary and secondary schools
Applicant Eligibility	Public schools and nonprofit private schools
Application Process	Public schools in all states make application to the state educational agency, unless the state applies for and is approved for a waiver to designate an alternate agency. Nonprofit private schools also may apply to the state educational agency in most states. In some states, the state educational agency is prohibited by statute from disbursing federal funds to nonprofit private schools. In such instances, the application will be referred to the alternate state agency or to the regional office of the Food and Nutrition Service.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to applicants.
Funding History	Average cash assistance for FY 98 was 104.1 cents per meal, and ranged from 20.04 to 124.06 cents per meal, depending upon income levels of the individual participant and upon the number of free and reduced price meals served by the school. Individual state grants vary according to participation in the program. FY 99 funding was $1.3 billion and FY 2000 funding is estimated to be $1.4 billion.
Matching Requirements	Matching requirements are calculated according to a formula continued in the law.
Web Site Links	http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Breakfast/Default.htm
Contact Information	Child Nutrition Division, Food and Nutrition Service (703) 305-2590
Potential Partners	Local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS	X	VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

School-to-Work Programs

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Department of Education
Authorization	School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, P.L. 103-239
Funding Type	Formula and discretionary grants
Description of Program	The School-to-Work (STW) law provides seed money to states and local partnerships of business, labor, government, education, and community organizations to develop school-to-work systems. It does not create new programs, but allows states and their partners to bring together efforts at education reform, worker preparation, and economic development to create a system to prepare youth for the high-wage, high-skill careers of today's and tomorrow's global economy. There are six different grants available: 1. State Development Grants: grants to states and territories for planning and developing comprehensive, statewide School-to-Work Opportunities systems. 2. State Implementation Grants: One-time, four-to-five-year venture capital investments to establish STW statewide systems. States apply for funds for substate partnerships. 3. Competitive grants to local partnerships for one year only; then partnership grants folded into state grants. Local partnerships include employers, representatives of local educational agencies and postsecondary educational institutions, educators, and representatives of local organizations. 4. Urban/Rural Opportunities Grants: Partnerships in high-poverty urban and rural areas to address needs of urban and rural in- and out-of-school youth, including human service needs. 5. Indian Program Grants: Funds activities for Indian youth that help them make a successful transition into high-skill, high-wage jobs. 6. Out-of-School Youth Grants: Fund youth partnerships implementing school-to-work initiatives with out-of-school youth.
Uses of Funds	All programs must include: (1) school-based learning that provides classroom instruction based on high academic and business-defined occupational skill standards; (2) work-based learning that includes career exploration, work experience, structured training, and mentoring at job sites; and (3) connecting activities that include courses integrating classroom and on-the-job instruction, matching students with participating employers, training of mentors, and the building of other bridges between school and work.
Program Beneficiaries	All youth, including low-achieving youth, school dropouts, and youths with disabilities.
Applicant Eligibility	States and territories receive development and implementation grants. Local partnership grants are competitive grants to local partnerships only in those states that have yet received an implementation grant or are in the first year of implementation. Partnerships in high-poverty urban and rural areas are eligible for urban/rural opportunity grants.
Application Process	State development grants are awarded on a formula basis. States may apply for state implementation grants. Based on their submissions, all 50 states, Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico have received implementation grants. Local partnership grants are awarded only to those states or territories that have not received implementation grants.
Flow of Funds	Development grants will flow directly to states and territories. State implementation grants will be awarded on a competitive basis.
Funding History	A. State Development Grants: $45 million in noncompetitive STW grants have been awarded to states and territories. Average grant is $430,000. B. State Implementation Grants: All 50 states have received awards ranging from $1.3 million to $20 million. C. Partnership grants: 61 grants totaling $34 million awarded through FY 98. D. Urban/Rural Opportunities Grants: 109 grants have received $53 million. E. Indian Program Grants: More than 20 projects funded with grants totaling over $2.2 million. F. Out-of-School Youth Grants: Eighteen grants totaling $2.5 million have been awarded to partnerships.
Matching Requirements	Grants are intended as seed money. The legislation sunsets in 2001.
Web Site Links	http://www.stw.ed.gov/general/general.htm
Contact Information	The National School-to-Work Learning and Information Center 1-800-251-7236
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; local businesses; community-based organizations; postsecondary education institutions, including vocational schools; youth-serving organizations.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

157

School-to-Work: Registered Apprenticeship

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Authorization	The National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, as amended, P.L. 75-308, 50 Stat. 664, 57 Stat. 518, 29 U.S.C. 50, 50a, 50b
Funding Type	Not applicable
Description of Program	Registered apprenticeship is a combination of on-the-job training and related technical instruction in which paid employees learn the practical and theoretical aspects of a highly skilled occupation. During their term of apprenticeship, apprentices work under skilled workers known as journeyworkers. Apprenticeship usually varies in length from one to six years, depending on the skills and technical knowledge required in that occupation. Apprenticeship programs can also be competency based. An apprentice who successfully completes a registered apprenticeship program will receive a Certificate of Completion from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or federally approved state apprenticeship agencies.
Uses of Funds	School-to-registered apprenticeship bridges the gap between education, the classroom, and skill training in the workplace. Classroom instruction is blended with practical experience supervised by a skilled journeyworker at a work site. School-to-registered apprenticeship allows high school students to become registered apprentices while completing their secondary school education.
Program Beneficiaries	High school students who are at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications. Generally, applicants must satisfy the sponsor that they have the ability, aptitude, and education to master the rudiments of the occupation and complete the related instruction required in the program.
Applicant Eligibility	Employer applicants include employers or an association of employers with or without the participation of labor unions.
Application Process	Apprenticeship programs are sponsored and operated on a voluntary basis by employers, employer associations, or jointly by management and labor unions. Apprenticeship sponsors determine which applicants are selected into their programs.
Flow of Funds	The sponsor of an apprenticeship program plans, administers, and pays for the program.
Funding History	Not applicable
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.doleta.gov/bat
Contact Information	Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training Employment and Training Administration (202) 219-5921
Potential Partners	Local businesses, labor unions, local business councils, associations of employers. Out-of-School Time and Community School leaders may want to explore partnering to train apprentices for employment opportunities.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

7(a) Loan Guaranty Programs

Federal Agency	Small Business Administration (SBA)
Authorization	
Funding Type	Loans
Description of Program	This program is one of the Small Business Administration's primary lending programs. It provides short- and long-term loans to eligible, credit worthy, start-up, and existing small businesses unable to secure financing on reasonable terms through normal lending channels. The program operates through private-sector lenders that provide loans that are, in turn, guaranteed by the SBA. The SBA has no funds for direct lending or grants. There are several 7(a) loan programs: (1) SBALowDoc, designed to increase the availability of funds under $150,000 and expedite the loan review process; (2) SBAExpress, designed to increase the capital available to businesses seeking loans up to $150,000; (3) CAPLines, an umbrella program to help small businesses meet their short-term and cyclical working-capital needs, and (4) Minority and Women's Prequal, a pilot program that uses intermediaries to assist prospective minority and women borrowers in developing viable loan application packages and securing loans.
Uses of Funds	The proceeds of SBA loans can be used for most business purposes. These may include the purchase of real estate to house the business operations; construction, renovation, or leasehold improvements; acquisition of furniture, fixtures, machinery, and equipment; purchase of inventory; and working capital.
Program Beneficiaries	Start-up and existing small businesses
Applicant Eligibility	The vast majority of businesses are eligible for financial assistance from the SBA. Applicant businesses must operate for profit; be engaged in, or propose to do business in, the United States; have reasonable owner equity to invest; and use alternative financial resources first, including personal assets. Small businesses are defined as those that are independently owned and operated and not dominant in their fields of operation. Size standards vary by industry.
Application Process	Loans are delivered through commercial lending institutions.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly from lender to loan applicants.
Funding History	Guarantees can reach up to 80 percent on loans up to $150,000 and up to 75 percent on loans more than $150,000. The maximum loan amount covered is $750,000.
Matching Requirements	Owners of 20 percent or more of the enterprise are required to personally guarantee SBA loans. The maximum amount that the SBA can guarantee is 75 percent of the loan up to $750,000.
Web Site Links	http://www.sba.gov/financing
Contact Information	Contact local Small Business Administration or call the SBA Answer Desk at 1-800-U-ASK-SBA
Potential Partners	For-profit local community businesses

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	X
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Community Services
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title XX, as amended; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, as amended, P.L. 97-35; Jobs Training Bill, P.L. 98-8; P.L. 98-473; Medicaid and Medicare Patient and Program Act of 1987; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, P.L. 100-203; Family Support Act of 1988, P.L. 100-485; Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, P.L. 103-66; 42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq. 45 CFR 96
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Funding uses are flexible, but must be used to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals specified in the law: (1) preventing, reducing, or eliminating dependency; (2) achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency; (3) preventing neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care; and (5) securing admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.
Uses of Funds	Uses of funds include child care; protective and emergency services for children and adults; homemaker and chore services; information and referral services; adoption; foster care; counseling; and transportation.
Program Beneficiaries	Children, youth, and adults in need of social services.
Applicant Eligibility	The 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, and most territories are eligible to receive grants. States may provide services or contract out.
Application Process	Prior to expending any funds, the state must report on the intended use by providing information on the types of activities to be supported and the categories or characteristics of individuals to be served.
Flow of Funds	Funds are sent to the states on a quarterly basis. A state may transfer up to ten percent of its allotment for any fiscal year to the Preventive Health and Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Services, and/or Low-Income Home Energy Assistance block grants.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $1.9 billion. Block grants range in size from $96,551 to $333.2 million; the average is $50 million.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.html
Contact Information	Office of Community Services Division of State Assistance (202) 401-2333
Potential Partners	Community-based organization; public and private social service agencies; faith-based organizations; community groups; public and private child care organizations.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

160

Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title XI, Section 1110, as amended by P.L. 86-778, P.L. 88-452, P.L. 90-248, P.L. 96-265 and P.L. 99-190; 42 U.S.C. 1310
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to promote the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient, and to promote the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families
Uses of Funds	The types of activities that can be undertaken include responsible fatherhood programs, home visitation demonstration projects, child welfare, and child care
Program Beneficiaries	Children and families at-risk due to financial instability
Applicant Eligibility	Grants and cooperative agreements may be made to or with governmental entities, colleges, universities, and nonprofit and for-profit organizations. Contracts may be awarded to nonprofit or for-profit organizations
Application Process	All information and forms required to prepare a grant or cooperative agreement application are published in the Federal Register. Copies of the program announcement may be available on the internet or from the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, ACF, 7th Floor, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Washington, DC 20447. All information needed to submit a proposal is published in the Commerce Business Daily
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated grants FY 99: $10 million
Matching Requirements	Generally, cost sharing of 25 percent of the total approved project cost is required for grants or cooperative agreements; contracts are not required to share in the project cost
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs/kits1.html
Contact Information	Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation Administration for Children and Families (202) 205-3598
Potential Partners	Colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Special Education: Grants to States

Federal Agency Department of Education
Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Division of Assistance to States

Authorization Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Sections 611-617, and Part D, Section 674 as amended; 20 U.S.C. 1411-1417 and 1420

Funding Type Formula grants

Description of Program Grants are provided to states to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education for all children with disabilities.

Uses of Funds Federal funds are combined with state and local funds to provide all children with disabilities free appropriate public education, including special education and related services. Funds may be used for salaries of teachers and other personnel; education materials; related services such as special transportation or occupational therapy that allow children with disabilities to access education services; and other education-related costs.

Program Beneficiaries Children and youth with disabilities

Applicant Eligibility State education agencies, the District of Columbia, territories, and tribes

Application Process States must submit a three-year plan describing the purposes and activities for which funds will be used. Public hearings on the plan must be held. Local education agencies apply to their state educational agency for funds.

Flow of Funds Funds flow to state education agencies. Local education agencies submit their applications for subgrants to state education agencies for approval.

Funding History Estimated FY 99 grants: $3.8 billion. The range of awards is from $2.6 million to $378 million, with the average award being $72 million.

Matching Requirements There are no matching requirements. However, there are non-supplanting and excess cost requirements, as well as maintenance of effort requirements.

Web Site Links http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm

Contact Information Office of Special Education Programs
(202) 205-5547

Potential Partners Local education agencies, organizations serving individuals with disabilities, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Health Care Financing Administration
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title XXI, Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33, Subtitle J
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants enable states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. Such assistance will be provided primarily through either or both of two methods: (1) a program to obtain health insurance coverage that meets certain requirements with respect to amount, duration, and scope of benefits; or (2) an expansion of eligibility for children under a state's Medicaid program
Uses of Funds	Funds can be used for health care coverage and outreach to low-income families with children who are not eligible for Title XIX Medicaid and who do not have private health insurance
Program Beneficiaries	Uninsured, low-income children
Applicant Eligibility	States, territories, the District of Columbia, and Indian tribes
Application Process	States must submit plan that includes current state efforts to obtain coverage, how the plan will be coordinated with other efforts, proposed delivery methods, and methods to assure quality and access to covered services. In addition, the plan must describe standards and methods used to establish and continue eligibility and enrollment and outreach efforts. Plans must include provisions for community involvement in the design and implementation of the plan
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to state agency
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $4.3 billion
Matching Requirements	A state's allotment will be reduced by the amount of federal payments based on the state's expenditures for certain Medicaid expenses. No more than ten percent of a state's payments may be used for the total costs of other child health assistance for targeted low-income children, health services initiatives, outreach, and administrative costs
Web Site Links	http://www.hcfa.gov/init/kidssum.htm
Contact Information	Contact regional offices of the Health Care Financing Administration or the Center for Medicaid and State Operations, Health Care Financing Administration, (410) 786-3870
Potential Partners	Community health care programs, local public health agencies, private nonprofit organizations, e.g., visiting nurses associations, school-based health clinics

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE	X	FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Summer Food Service Program

Federal Agency	Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service
Authorization	National School Lunch Act, Section 13, 42 U.S.C. 1761
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) provides free meals and snacks to low-income children during long school vacations, when they do not have access to school lunch or breakfast. While SFSP is not an after school program, it supports activity programs for children in low-income areas when school is out of session. Organizations receive funds to provide food service for children to complement the recreation and learning programs that they have already planned.
Uses of Funds	Funds reimburse cost of meals and snacks for summer youth programs in low-income areas.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income children
Applicant Eligibility	Schools, camps, government agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations are eligible to participate as sponsors.
Application Process	Organizations should contact the SFSP administering agency in their states. A complete list of state agencies is located on the FNS web site.
Flow of Funds	USDA provides payments to states to reimburse sponsors for serving free meals to low-income children.
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $294.4 million. The maximum payment rates per meal in 1999 are: $1.22 for breakfast, $2.13 for lunch, and 49 cents for snack. Reimbursement also is provided for administrative costs.
Matching Requirements	Participating organizations pay the differential between actual meal costs and the reimbursement.
Web Site Links	http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/
Contact Information	Organizations should contact the SFSP administering agency in their states. A list of state agency Contact Informations and addresses can be found on the FNS web site.
Potential Partners	Organizations and people interested in children are the most likely partners. SFSP meals and snacks draw children into supervised activities run by youth programs, parks and recreation departments, and other organizations that provide opportunities for children and youths in low-income areas.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS	X	VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Technology Opportunities Program (formerly known as The Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program)

Federal Agency	Department of Commerce
Authorization	Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of 1999, Pub. L. 105-277
Funding Type	Discretionary program grants
Description of Program	Grants promote the widespread use and availability of advanced telecommunications and information technologies in the public and nonprofit sectors by providing matching grants for information infrastructure projects
Uses of Funds	Funds have been used to implement an electronic childhood immunization information network; to link students and their parents to school and library resources via the internet; and to assist law enforcement and children's social service agencies to report and share information on issues such as child abuse, runaways, child care facilities, and gang related activities
Program Beneficiaries	General public
Applicant Eligibility	State, local, and tribal governments; universities and colleges; and nonprofit entities
Application Process	Proposals should be submitted in response to a Notice of Fund Availability published by the Department of Commerce
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $15.6 million; estimated FY 2000: $17 million. In FY 98, more than 750 applications were submitted; 46 grants were awarded
Matching Requirements	The grants fund up to 50 percent of the total project costs, except for a few extraordinary circumstances where a grant of up to 75 percent will be awarded. A project will not be considered unless the applicant can document a capacity both to supply matching funds and to sustain the project beyond the period of the grant
Web Site Links	http://www.ntia.doc.gov/otiahome/otiahome.html
Contact Information	Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program (202) 482-5802
Potential Partners	Local government entities; colleges and universities; community-based organizations; local education agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY	X	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, as amended; Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193; Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	This program provides assistance to needy families with children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; reduces dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; reduces and prevents out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. It replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. TANF provides states with a formula block grant. In addition, qualifying states may be eligible for five additional grants: a supplemental fund for states with low TANF grants relative to poverty and high population growth; up to $400 million as a bonus fund for states that reduce out-of-wedlock birth rates without increasing abortion rates; a bonus fund for "high performance" states; a contingency fund for states that experience high unemployment and/poor increased food stamp caseloads; and welfare-to-work grants.
Uses of Funds	Program provides financial assistance to needy families. States decide what categories of needy families to help, as well as penalties and rewards, asset limits, and benefit levels. Most recipients are required to work after receiving 24 months of benefits and benefits are limited to 60 months.
Program Beneficiaries	Very low-income children and families as determined eligible by the state, territory, or tribe in accordance with its plan.
Applicant Eligibility	States, territories, the District of Columbia, and all tribes (except for some in Alaska)
Application Process	Applicants must submit plans to the Department of Health and Human Services for review.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to designated state agencies. TANF funds can be paid to charities and religious groups that provide services such as transportation to individuals receiving TANF assistance.
Funding History	FY 99 funding level: $16.5 billion. State grants range in size from $21.8 million to $3.7 billion.
Matching Requirements	The TANF program has Maintenance-of-Effort (MOE) requirements. To receive their full allocation, states must demonstrate that they are spending 80 percent of the amount of nonfederal funds they spent on activities related to TANF in FY 94 on AFDC and related programs. If they meet minimum work participation requirements, their mandatory state effort is reduced to 75 percent. There are no matching or maintenance-of-effort requirements for Tribes. For contingency funds, states must maintain maintenance of effort and provide a match at the fiscal year 1995 Federal Medical Assistance Percentage rate (FMAP). The assistance grant may be reduced for failure to meet any of 15 different program and fiscal requirements. Penalties may be waived for reasonable cause or upon implementation of an approved corrective action plan.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/funds2.htm
Contact Information	Contact Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Regional Offices
Potential Partners	Social service agencies; community-based organizations; job training organizations.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (Title I)

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Compensatory Education Programs
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Title I, Part A, 20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq 34 CFR 200
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants help local education agencies (LEAs) and schools improve the teaching and learning of children failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet challenging state academic standards. Grants are targeted to schools with concentrations of children from low-income families.
Uses of Funds	If a participating school has at least a 50 percent poverty rate, it may choose to operate a schoolwide program that allows Title I funds to be combined with other federal, state, and local funds to upgrade the school's overall instructional program. All other participating schools must operate targeted assistance programs and select children deemed most needy for Title I services. Targeted assistance programs must supplement, not supplant, the regular education program normally proved by state and local education agencies.
Program Beneficiaries	Children who are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet challenging state academic standards.
Applicant Eligibility	State education agencies (SEAs) and the Secretary of the Interior (for Indian tribes). Local education agencies and Indian tribal schools are subgrantees.
Application Process	SEAs apply for funds as part of Title I, Part A (State plans), submitted either to the Department of Education in accordance with Section 1111 of the ESEA or as part of a consolidated state plan submitted under Section 14302 of the ESEA. The plan remains in effect for the duration of the state's participation in Title I, Part A, but must be updated to reflect substantive changes. Participating LEAs must file an approved plan with their SEAs.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to SEAs and Secretary of the Interior. Local education agencies and tribal schools are subgrantees.
Funding History	State awards for FY 1997 ranged from $15.9 million to $820.1 million. The average was $138.8 million. Almost 14,000 school districts and 50,000 schools receive services, reaching nearly seven million children. Grants in FY 99 (estimated) totaled $7.8 billion.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements. However, funds must be used to supplement, not supplant existing state and locally funded programs.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Compensatory Education Programs Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (202) 260-0826
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; individual schools receiving Title I funds

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION	X		
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

Federal Agency	Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families
Authorization	Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, Part B, Section 321 (a), P.L. 102-586, as amended, U.S.C. 5714
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants support programs for older homeless youth ages 16 to 21 in making a successful transition toward a productive adulthood and self-sufficiency
Uses of Funds	Long-term shelters and services for homeless youth ages 16 to 21
Program Beneficiaries	Youth through age 21
Applicant Eligibility	State and local governments, federally recognized Indian tribes, territories and nonprofit private organizations
Application Process	Application for Federal Assistance, Standard Form 424 must be submitted. Instructions are published in the Federal Register. Consultation assistance is available from the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children and Families. All applications are reviewed by a panel of nonfederal experts that makes recommendations for funding.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $14.9 million. Grants range in size from $100,000 to $200,000, with the average amount being $180,000.
Matching Requirements	Grantees must provide matching funds equal to ten percent of the federal share.
Web Site Links	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/fysb
Contact Information	Family and Youth Services Bureau Administration for Children and Families (202) 205-8102
Potential Partners	Community-based programs for homeless youth, faith-based social service agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	x	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	x	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	x						

Tribal Youth Program (Title V Discretionary Grants)

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Authorization	Omnibus Appropriations Act for FY 1999, Pub.L. 105-277
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Training and technical assistance will be provided to grantees to support the development or enhancement of tribal programs serving native youth
Uses of Funds	To be eligible for the grants, applicants must focus on one or more of the following elements: (1) the reduction, control, and prevention of crime both by and against tribal youth; (2) interventions for court-involved tribal youth; (3) the improvement of tribal juvenile justice systems; and (4) prevention programs focusing on alcohol and drugs
Program Beneficiaries	At-risk Native American youth
Applicant Eligibility	Federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal coalitions
Application Process	Applications should be sent to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $10 million
Matching Requirements	There is no matching requirement
Web Site Links	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Contact Information	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (202) 307-5911
Potential Partners	Local law enforcement agencies; schools; community elders; tribal courts; prosecutors' offices; and alcohol/drug services

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION		JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education Division of Student Services Education Outreach Branch
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Chapter 1, Section 402F, as amended. 20 U.S.C. 1070a-16
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used for projects that provide information on financial and academic assistance available for qualified adults desiring to pursue a program of postsecondary education and to assist them in applying for admission to institutions of postsecondary education.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for centers that collect and disseminate information concerning financial aid and academic programs available to participants seeking to pursue postsecondary education and to assist participants in preparing admission and financial aid applications. Centers may provide tutoring and mentoring, academic advice, personal counseling, and career workshops. Centers may also provide tutoring and counseling for project participants who are not enrolled in an Upward Bound or a Student Support Services project.
Program Beneficiaries	Persons residing in the target area who need one or more of the services provided by the project in order to pursue a program of postsecondary education and who desire to pursue or who are pursuing a program of postsecondary education. Two-thirds of the participants must be low-income individuals who are also potential first-generation college students. Project participants must be at least 19 years old with some exceptions.
Applicant Eligibility	Institutions of higher education, public and private agencies and organizations, and, in exceptional cases, secondary schools may apply.
Application Process	No state plan is required. Grant announcements are published in the Federal Register and are available on line at http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/. Continuation awards are approved for up to five years on an annual basis subject to fund availability.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $30 million. Grants range in size from $190,000 to $761,760, with the average grant being $350,000. During FY 97, 74 awards were made and about 156,700 participants were assisted.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching funds required.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Education Outreach Branch Division of Student Services (202) 708-4804
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; community-based organizations; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

TRIO: Talent Search

Federal Agency	Department of Education Department of Education Office of Federal TRIO Programs
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965 Title IV Part A Subpart 2, 20 U.S.C. 1070a-12
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants provide academic, career, and financial counseling to its junior high and high school participants and encourages them to graduate from high school and continue to postsecondary education
Uses of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income and/or potential first-generation higher-education students
Applicant Eligibility	Institutions of higher education, public or private agencies or organizations, or combinations of the above, and in exceptional cases, secondary schools
Application Process	Application guidelines are published in the Federal Register
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 appropriation: $220 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.html
Contact Information	Office of Federal TRIO Programs (202) 708-7270
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; community-based organizations; youth-serving organizations; faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

TRIO: Upward Bound

Federal Agency	Department of Education Department of Education Office of Federal TRIO Programs
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, 20 U.S.C. 1070a-13
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants to prepare low-income and potential first-generation high school students for college through college exposure, student services, and student financial aid assistance activities. These activities are designed to help students enroll and complete postsecondary education.
Uses of Funds	Grants must be used to offer instruction in math, laboratory, science, composition, literature, and foreign language. Other activities may include: academic, financial, and personal counseling and workshops; exposure to academic programs and cultural events; tutorial services; mentoring services; information on postsecondary opportunities; assistance in completing college entrance and financial aid applications; and work-study positions to expose participants to careers requiring a postsecondary degree.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income individuals and potential first-generation college students who have a need for academic support in order to successfully pursue a program of postsecondary education.
Applicant Eligibility	Institutions of higher education, a combination of institutions of higher education, public and private agencies and organizations, and in exceptional cases, secondary schools.
Application Process	No state plan is required. Grant announcements are published in the Federal Register and are available online at http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/. Continuation awards are approved for up to five years on an annual basis, subject to fund availability.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $243 million. Grants range in size from $197,649 to $674,594, with the average grant being $330,363. An estimated 45,000 students were served during 1997. In FY 97, 601 awards were made. An additional 81 awards were made to Upward Bound Regional Math/Science Centers projects.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Federal TRIO Programs (202) 708-7270
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; nonprofit and for-profit agencies and organizations; secondary schools

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

172

TRIO: Upward Bound: Math/Science

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Postsecondary Education
Authorization	Higher Education Act of 1965, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, 20 U.S.C. 107a-13
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants to prepare low-income and potential first-generation high school students for college through college exposure, student services, and student financial aid assistance activities. These activities are designed to help students pursue math and scientific disciplines and complete postsecondary education.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used to offer instruction in math, laboratory, science, composition, literature, and foreign language. Other activities may include: summer programs of intensive math and science training; year-round counseling and advisement; computer training; participant-conducted scientific research under the guidance of a faculty member or graduate student serving as the participant's mentor; and assistance in completing college entrance and financial aid applications.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income and/or potential first-generation students
Applicant Eligibility	Institutions of higher education, public or private agencies or organizations or combinations of the above, and in exceptional cases, secondary schools
Application Process	Application guidelines are published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 appropriation: $29.5 million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/grntinfo/forecast/forecast.htm
Contact Information	Office of Federal TRIO Programs (202) 708-7270
Potential Partners	Institutions of higher education; nonprofit and for-profit agencies and organizations; secondary schools

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

173

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Federal Agency	Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement State and Local Service Division
Authorization	Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title X, Part I, Section 10901, P.L. 103-382, 108 State. 3844, 20 U.S.C. 8241
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants are used to assist inner-city and rural public schools, working in collaboration with community organizations and other educational youth development agencies, to expand learning opportunities for children in a safe and healthy environment, and to provide an array of services that benefit the community at large.
Uses of Funds	Grantees are required to carry out at least four of the following activities: literacy education; senior citizen programs; child care; integrated education, health, social service, recreational, or cultural programs; summer and weekend school programs in conjunction with recreation programs; nutrition and health programs; expanded library service hours; telecommunications and technology education; parenting skills; support and training for child care workers; employment counseling, training, and placement; services for individuals who leave school before graduation; and services for individuals with disabilities.
Program Beneficiaries	Children and adolescents in rural and inner-city neighborhoods and other members of these communities.
Applicant Eligibility	Rural and inner-city public elementary and secondary schools and consortia of such schools.
Application Process	Check the Department of Education's website at http://www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC for information regarding the next round of funding.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees. If a local education agency has applied on behalf of some of its schools, funds will go to the LEA for distribution to the individual schools.
Funding History	FY 99 grants: $200 million; FY 2000: $450 million. In FY 98, the average grant size was approximately $375,000 and for a three-year period. The minimum grant by law is $35,000. During 1998, 282 grants were awarded. In April 1999, 176 new grants were announced.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCLC
Contact Information	Office of Reform Assistance and Dissemination State and Local Service Division Office of Educational Research and Improvement (202) 219-2128
Potential Partners	Inner-city and rural public elementary, middle, and secondary schools; community-based organizations; youth serving organizations; faith-based organizations; community action agencies; institutions of higher education

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

174

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

Federal Agency	Corporation for National Service
Authorization	Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, title I, Part A, P.L. 93-113, 42 U.S.C. 4951 et seq. VISTA Program Guidelines, 60 FR 7172 February 7, 1995
Funding Type	In-kind
Description of Program	Supplements the efforts of private, nonprofit organizations and government agencies to eliminate poverty and poverty-related problems by enabling persons from all walks of life and all age groups to perform meaningful and constructive service as volunteers.
Uses of Funds	VISTA volunteers serve in a variety of poverty-related programs that focus on hunger, homelessness, unemployment, health, economic development, and illiteracy. Volunteers have helped to set up drug abuse action centers, literacy programs, food distribution efforts, shelters for runaway youth, tutoring, and computer literacy activities. About 50 percent of VISTA's resources are focused on the problems of disadvantaged youth.
Program Beneficiaries	Low-income individuals
Applicant Eligibility	Sponsors applying for VISTA volunteers must be a federal, state, or local government agency or a private, nonprofit organization. The project proposing to use the volunteers must be designed to assist in the solution of poverty-related problems.
Application Process	Entities applying for volunteers may submit application form to appropriate Corporation for National Service state office. Governors have 45 days to disapprove programs submitted.
Flow of Funds	Final acceptance by Corporation for National Service State office director
Funding History	Direct program costs for FY 99 estimated at $[illegible] million
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements
Web Site Links	http://www.cns.gov
Contact Information	(202) 606-5000 or 1-800-424-8867
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, local government, colleges or universities, faith-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS	X	SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Weed and Seed Program

Federal Agency	Department of Justice Executive Office for Weed and Seed
Authorization	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and P.L. 105-277
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Multi-agency strategy that links federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts with social services and private-sector and community efforts to "weed out" violent crime and "seed" the target through social and economic revitalization. Part of the program includes a "safe haven" for youth.
Uses of Funds	Funds must be used for program-related activities
Program Beneficiaries	Neighborhoods experiencing violent crime, gang activity, drug use, and drug trafficking
Applicant Eligibility	State and local governments, nonprofit organizations
Application Process	Applicants must apply and meet the requirements for official recognition of their strategy. Once receiving this official recognition, sites are invited to compete for discretionary grant funding to help implement that strategy.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees
Funding History	FY 99 appropriation: $6.5 million. Over 170 sites were funded in FY 98.
Matching Requirements	While there are no matching dollars required for Weed and Seed grantees, one of the requirements for official recognition is leveraging resources because grant funding will not meet the funding needs for the strategy implementation.
Web Site Links	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows
Contact Information	Executive Office for Weed and Seed (202) 616-1152
Potential Partners	U.S. Attorney's Office, law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT	X	ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION	X	HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING		PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION	X	TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION	X	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

Welfare-to-Work Grants to Federally-Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Social Security Act, Section 412(a)(3); 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997
Funding Type	Formula grants to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities
Description of Program	Funds are used to assist eligible federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations to help move hard-to-employ TANF recipients into permanent, full-time, unsubsidized employment, and achieve self-sufficiency.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for job related activities, as well as support services, including child care, when needed and not otherwise available in the community.
Program Beneficiaries	At least 70 percent of the program funds must be spent on TANF recipients or on noncustodial parents of minors whose custodial parent is a TANF recipient and meets the following requirements: (1) has not completed secondary school or received a GED, has low skills in reading or math, and/or requires substance abuse treatment, and (2) has received AFDC/TANF for at least 30 months, or will exhaust TANF benefits within 12 months.
Applicant Eligibility	Federally recognized tribes and the Alaska Native Regional entities identified in Section 419 of the amended SSA. In addition, tribes and regional corporations must: (1) be operating a Native Employment Works (NEW, formerly JOBS) program, (2) be a TANF tribe, or (3) already be providing "substantial services" to public assistance recipients through an existing employment and training program such as JTPA.
Application Process	Each eligible entity must submit an annual plan to the Division of Indian and Native American Programs describing the services to be provided, numbers of the client population to be served, and anticipated expenditures by cost category.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Fifteen million dollars in Welfare-to-Work funds were awarded to 86 grantees for FY 98. An additional $15 million in grants will be awarded during FY 99.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements. While, technically, there are no maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements in the Indian/Native American Welfare-to-Work program, there are statutory prohibitions on spending funds in certain areas (such as supportive services) where other community resources are available.
Web Site Links	http://www.wdsc.org/dinap/dinapw2w/index.html
Contact Information	Division of Indian and Native American Programs (202) 219-8502
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations; other job training entities; institutions of higher education; local education agencies; local youth councils

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities

Federal Agency	Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Welfare-to-Work
Authorization	Social Security Act, Section 403(a)(5), 42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., as amended; Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996; Balanced Budget Act of 1997; 20 CFR 645
Funding Type	Formula grants to states and competitive grants to local communities
Description of Program	Funds are used to assist states and localities help move hard-to-employ welfare recipients into lasting unsubsidized jobs and achieve self-sufficiency.
Uses of Funds	Authorized activities include job-related activities, as well as support services where such services are not otherwise available to the participant.
Program Beneficiaries	At least 70 percent of the funds must be expended on Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipients or on noncustodial parents of minors whose custodial parent is a TANF recipient and who meet two of the following criteria: 1. They have completed secondary school, have low skills in reading or math, and/or require substance abuse treatment; 2. They have received TANF for at least 30 months or will become ineligible for TANF within 12 months; 3. They have no high school diploma or GED; or 4. They have a poor work history. This is a "work-first" program. Participants must be engaged in subsidized or unsubsidized employment activity in order to receive training, basic education, and other post-employment services.
Applicant Eligibility	States are the only eligible grantees for formula funds, although subgrantees include eligible application service delivery area (SDA) agencies under the supervision of the Private Industry Council (PIC). Competitive grants will be awarded to local communities; one percent of total funds will be set aside for tribes; one percent for special purposes; 0.8 percent for evaluation; and $100 million for performance bonuses to states. Twenty-five percent of the funds will be awarded to local governments through competitive grants. PICS, community-based organizations, community action agencies, and other private organizations, in conjunction with local governments, can collaborate with local governments to apply for these funds.
Application Process	To receive its formula grant, each state must submit a Welfare-to-Work state plan to the Secretary of Labor for each fiscal year of funds provided in accordance with the procedures and schedule provided by the Department. Competitive grants are awarded through public response to a Solicitation for Grant Application (SGA) published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the states for distribution according to the state's plan. States must distribute, by formula, no less than 85 percent of their allotments among their service delivery areas, which are under the governance of Private Industry Councils. The remaining state funds are retained by the state for special welfare-to-work projects. The balance of the federally appropriate funds will be retained by the Secretary for award through a competitive grant process to eligible applicants.
Funding History	A total of $3 billion in grants has been awarded: $1.5 billion in FY 98 and $1.5 billion in FY 99.
Matching Requirements	States must match every $2 of federal funds with $1 of state funds. The match can be 50 percent cash, 50 percent in-kind. No match is required for the competitive grants.
Web Site Links	http://www.wtw.doleta.gov
Contact Information	Office of Welfare-to-Work (202) 219-0181
Potential Partners	Local governments, community-based organizations, local businesses

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION	X	TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS	X				
CHILD CARE	X						
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

178

Workforce Investment Act

Federal Agency	Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, P.L. 105-220, 0 U.S.C. 9201
Funding Type	Formula grants
Description of Program	Grants support workforce investment activities that will increase the employment, retention, and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, which will improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity competitiveness of the nation's economy. This replaces the Job Training Partnership Act, which is repealed effective July 1, 2000. States are in transition and will be fully implementing the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) by July 1, 2000.
Uses of Funds	Funds may be used for basic and remedial education, work experience programs, and support services such as transportation and academic enrichment.
Program Beneficiaries	Title I targets three groups: (1) all adults, ages 18 and over, are eligible for core services — priority for intensive services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals in areas where funds are limited; (2) dislocated workers; and (3) low-income youth, ages 14 to 21 who face at least one of six barriers to employment: (a) school dropouts; (b) basic literacy skills deficiency; (c) homeless, runaway, or foster child; (d) pregnant or a parent; (e) an offender; or (f) need help completing an educational program or securing and holding a job. At least 30 percent of local youth funds must help those who are not in school.
Applicant Eligibility	Funds will flow to state agency. Governors will designate local workforce investment areas and oversee local workforce investment boards.
Application Process	States submit a strategic five-year plan for Title I activities.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow to the designated state agency. There are three funding streams: adults, dislocated workers, and youth. Eighty-five percent of adult and youth funds will be allocated to local areas; the remainder will be reserved for statewide activities. For youth, funds appropriated in excess of $1 billion (up to $250 million) will be used to fund Youth Opportunity Grants. States may merge the 15 percent set-asides for statewide activities from the three separate funding streams.
Funding History	For FY 2000 (President's proposed budget): $1 billion for youth programs, plus an additional $250 million for Youth Opportunity Grants.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.usworkforce.org
Contact Information	Employment and Training Administration (202) 219-5305
Potential Partners	Business, labor organizations, community-based organizations; local and state departments of education, health, and human services; Job Corps centers; local education agencies; state agriculture agencies

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING		PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							

Youth Opportunity Grants

Federal Agency	Department of Labor
Authorization	Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Section 169
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Youth Opportunity Grants are designed to increase the long-term employment of youth who live in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and high-poverty areas. This program should be viewed as a complement to other existing programs, including the Job Corps, School-to-Work, and other Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs.
Uses of Funds	Funds are to be used to provide a variety of employment and training services, including follow-up for at least two years. Funds also provide an opportunity to build improved systems for serving youth, and should coordinate with public schools, the juvenile justice system, the private sector, community-based organizations, and existing programs providing services to youth.
Program Beneficiaries	Youth ages 14 to 21 living in high-poverty communities
Applicant Eligibility	Local Workforce Investment Boards under the WIA and WIA Section 166 Native American grantees
Application Process	Competitive grant announcements will be published in the Federal Register.
Flow of Funds	Funds will flow directly to the local Workforce Investment Board.
Funding History	Initial funds became available in FY 99. DOL expects to award approximately 25 to 30 grants. Grants are for one year, with up to four additional option years. Grants will be reduced to 75 percent during years three and four and to 50 percent during year five.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements, although grantees must use WIA formula funds to complement these discretionary grant funds. Grantees will have to provide matching funds during years three to five to maintain the same level of funding.
Web Site Links	http://www.doleta.gov
Contact Information	Department of Labor (202) 219-5305
Potential Partners	Local education agencies; community colleges; community-based organizations; local government agencies; local foundations; private businesses

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	X	JOB TRAINING	X	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	X	PARENT SUPPORTS					
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	X						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Youthbuild

Federal Agency	Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Economic Development
Authorization	National Affordable Housing Act, Title IV, Subtitle D, 42 U.S.C. 8011, as amended, Housing and Community Act of 1992, Section 164, P.L. 102-550, 24 CFR Part 595
Funding Type	Discretionary grants
Description of Program	Grants provide funding assistance for a wide range of multi-disciplinary activities and services to assist economically disadvantaged youth who have dropped out of high school. The programs area designed to help young adults obtain the education and employment skills necessary to achieve economic self-sufficiency and develop leadership skills and a commitment to community development in low-income communities. A second objective is to expand the supply of permanent, affordable housing for homeless persons and members of low-income and very low-income families.
Uses of Funds	Youthbuild programs offer educational and job training services, leadership training, counseling, and other support activities, as well as on-site training in housing rehabilitation or construction work. Youthbuild funds can be used to pay for training, wage, and stipends for participants, entrepreneurial training, drivers' education, in-house staff training, acquisition of rehabilitation of housing, relocation payments, and administrative costs.
Program Beneficiaries	Very low-income high school dropouts between the ages of 16 to 24. Up to 25 percent of participants may have higher incomes or a high school education, but must have educational needs that justify their inclusion in the program.
Applicant Eligibility	Public or private nonprofit agencies, public housing authorities, state and local governments, Indian tribes, or any organization eligible to provide education and employment training.
Application Process	After HUD publishes a Notice of Funding Availability for the program, applications must submit specific information about a proposed project. They must also certify that the project is consistent with the consolidated plan of the jurisdiction where each proposed project is found.
Flow of Funds	Funds flow directly to grantees.
Funding History	Estimated FY 99 grants: $45 million. During FY 97, the minimum grant was more than $360,000 and the average was $700,000.
Matching Requirements	There are no matching requirements.
Web Site Links	http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/youthb.html
Contact Information	For Youthbuild NOFA and application kit: 1-800-998-9999 For technical information: (202) 708-2290
Potential Partners	Community-based organizations, an administrative entity designated under the Job Training Partnership Act, community action agencies, state, or local housing development agencies, community development corporations, public and/or Indian housing authorities and resident management corporations, state and local youth services or conservation corps, and other entities (including states or local government) eligible to provide education and employment training.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES		COMMUNITY SUPPORTS		INFRASTRUCTURE		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	
ENRICHMENT		ADULT EDUCATION		TECHNOLOGY		SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
RECREATION		HEALTH CARE		FACILITIES	x	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	x
BASIC/ REMEDIAL EDUCATION	x	JOB TRAINING	x	PROFESSIONAL TRAINING			
SPECIAL NEEDS		SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION		TRANSPORTATION			
FOOD/SNACKS		VIOLENCE PREVENTION		GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
MENTORING	x	PARENT SUPPORTS	x				
CHILD CARE							
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	x						

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. PROGRAMS LISTED BY FEDERAL AGENCY

This appendix lists the federal programs in Table 2 by federal agency.

I. Department of Agriculture

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Children, Youth and Families At Risk Initiative (CYFAR) State Strengthening Projects (STST)
- Community Facilities Loan Program
- Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program
- National School Lunch Program: Afternoon Snacks
- School Breakfast Program
- Summer Food Service Program

II. Department of Commerce

- Economic Development: Planning Program for States and Urban Areas
- Technology Opportunities Program

III. Corporation for National and Community Service

- AmeriCorps
- Foster Grandparent Program
- Learn and Serve America: Higher Education
- Learn and Serve America: School and Community-Based Programs
- Planning and Program Development Grants
- Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

IV. Department of Education

- Bilingual Education: Comprehensive School Grants
- Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants
- Bilingual Education: Program Enhancement Grants
- Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools Program
- Community Technology Centers Program
- Education for Homeless Children and Youth — Grants for State and Local Activities
- Even Start: Family Literacy Initiatives Grants
- Even Start: State Education Agencies
- Federal Work-Study Program
- Gear Up (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs): State Grants and Partnership Grants
- Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program
- Inexpensive Book Distribution Program (Reading Is Fundamental)
- National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership
- Reading Excellence Program
- Recreational Programs for Individuals with Disabilities
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: National Programs
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: State Grants
- Safe Schools/Healthy Students
- Special Education: Grants to States

- Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
- TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers
- TRIO: Talent Search
- TRIO: Upward Bound
- TRIO: Upward Bound/Math Science
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers

V. Environmental Protection Agency

- Children's Health Protection
- Environmental Education Grants Program
- Environmental Justice Small Grants Program

VI. Department of Health and Human Services

- Abstinence Education
- Adolescent Family Life: Demonstration Projects
- Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth
- Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities
- Child Care and Development Fund
- Child Welfare Services — State Grants (Title IV-B)
- Cildren's Health Insurance Program Partnership Grant
- Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
- Community Health Centers
- Community-initiated Prevention Interventions
- Community Services Block Grant
- Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards
- Demonstration Grants for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Populations
- Family and Community Violence Prevention Program
- Family Violence Prevention and Services: Grants for Battered Women's Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes
- Foster Care (Title IV-E)
- Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities
- Healthy Tomorrows Partnership for Children Program
- Independent Living (Title IV-E)
- Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
- Medicaid
- Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration
- National Youth Sports Program Fund
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families
- School Action Grant Program
- Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)
- Social Services Research and Demonstration
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth

VII. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

- Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative
- Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees
- Community Development Block Grants: State's Program
- Community Development Work-Study Program
- Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
- Continuum of Care — Supportive Housing Program
- Economic Development and Supportive Services

Program

- Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) Initiative
- National Communities in Schools Community Development Program
- Public Housing: Tenant Opportunities Program
- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants
- Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency
- Youthbuild

VIII. Department of Justice

- Boys and Girls Clubs of America
- Byrne Formula Grant Program
- Drug-Free Communities Support Program
- Drug Prevention Program
- Gang-Free Schools and Communities: Community-Based Gang Intervention
- Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Special Emphasis
- Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)
- Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program
- Safe Start
- Tribal Youth Program
- Weed and Seed Program

IX. Department of Labor

- Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth
- Job Corps
- Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Summer Youth Program
- Job Training Partnership Act Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth
- Quality Child Care Initiative
- School-to-Work Programs
- School-to-Work Registered Apprenticeship
- Welfare-to-Work Grants to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
- Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities
- Workforce Investment Act
- Youth Opportunity Grants

X. Small Business Administration

- Certified Development Companies (504 Loan Program)
- Community Express Smaller Business Loans
- Microloan Program
- 7(a) Loan Guaranty Programs

XI. Department of Transportation

- Livable Communities Initiative
- Job Access and Reverse Commute Program/Access to Jobs

XII. Department of the Treasury

- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)

APPENDIX B. SPECIFIC GRANTEES FOR SELECTED FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The programs listed below require a specific grantee. Nonprofit organizations may collaborate with grantees on an application, but cannot be the primary applicant. Programs included in Table 2 that are not listed here do not require a specific applicant. For additional applicant information, see Table 2.

PROGRAM NAME	GRANTEE
Abstinence Education	States
Bilingual Education: Comprehensive School Grants	Local education agencies
Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants	Local education agencies
Bilingual Education: Program Enhancement Grants	Local education agencies
Boys and Girls Clubs of America	Boys and Girls Clubs of America
Byrne Formula Grant Program	States; territories; the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
Certified Development Companies	Small, qualifying businesses
Child Care Development Fund	States; the District of Columbia; territories; tribes; native Alaskan and Hawaiian entities
Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools Program	Higher education institutions
Child Welfare Services — State Grants	States
Children, Youth and Families At-Risk Initiative	State Extension Services
Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants	States
Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative	Designated local governments
Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees	CDBG entitlement recipients
Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants	Designated cities and certain urban counties
Community Development Block Grants: State's Program	States
Community Development Work-Study Program	Higher education institutions
Community Express Smaller Business Loans	Small businesses in low- and moderate-income areas
Community Outreach Partnership Center Program	Two-and four-year degree-granting nonprofit institutions of higher education
Community Services Block Grant	States; territories; the District of Columbia and tribes
Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards	Community development corporations
Drug Free Communities Support Program	Community coalitions that have worked together for at least six months
Economic Development: Planning Program for States and Urban Areas	Governors; mayors; urban counties or substate planning units meeting EDA eligibility criteria
Economic Development and Supportive Services Program	Public housing agencies; tribes and tribally-designated housing entities
Education for Homeless Children and Youth: Grants for State and Local Activities	State education agencies and Indian schools

PROGRAM NAME	GRANTEE
Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities	Designated urban and rural communities
Even Start: Family Literacy Initiative Grants	State education agencies; states determine subgrantees
Even Start: State Education Agencies entities may be subgrantees	State education agencies; partnership with nonprofit
Family and Community Violence Prevention Program	Central State University; four-year institutions that historically serve minorities are subgrantees
Family Violence Prevention and Services: Grants for Battered Women's Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes	States, the District of Columbia, territories and Indian tribes
Federal Work-Study Program	Higher education institutions
Foster Care (Title IV-E)	States
Independent Living	States and the District of Columbia
Inexpensive Book Distribution Program	Reading Is Fundamental; nonprofit organizations may be subgrantees
Job Access and Reverse Commute Program/Access to Jobs	Local agencies and planning authorities; regional transit authorities
Job Training Partnership Act: Summer Youth Employment Program	States
Job Training Partnership Act: Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth	State government under governor's name
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)	States
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Allocation to States	States; local government; law enforcement entities; courts
Juvenile Mentoring Program	Local education agencies and nonprofit organizations must collaborate
Livable Communities Initiative	Metropolitan planning agencies; transit operators; state and local government
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program	States; local government and territories
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant	States and territories
Medicaid	States; the District of Columbia and territories
Microloan Program	Small businesses
National Communities in Schools Community Development Program	The National Communities in Schools organization; local CIS programs are subgrantees
National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership	States and territories
National School Lunch Program	Local education agencies
National Youth Sports Program Fund	The National Collegiate Athletic Association; institutions of higher education are subgrantees
Public Housing: Tenant Opportunities Program	Residents of public housing
Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants	Public housing agencies and tribally designated housing entities
Quality Child Care Initiative	States
Reading Excellence Program	States; states select subgrantees, which may be collaboratives including nonprofit entities

PROGRAM NAME	GRANTEE
Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency	Public housing authorities or public housing resident management corporations
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	States and territories
Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative	Partnership consisting of local education agency, public mental health agency, and local law enforcement agency
Safe Start	States; local government agencies; tribes. Private agencies may apply as coapplicants
School-to-Work Programs	States for state development grants, states for state implementation grants; local partnerships for competitive grants
7(a) Loan Guaranty Programs	Start-up and existing small businesses
Social Services Block Grant	States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; and most territories
Special Education: Grants to States	State education agencies, territories and tribes; the District of Columbia
State Children's Health Insurance Program (S CHIP)	States; territories; the District of Columbia and tribes
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	States; territories; the District of Columbia and tribes
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	State education agencies; local education agencies are subgrantees
Tribal Youth Program	Federally-recognized Indian tribes
TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers	Institutions of higher education; nonprofits may collaborate
TRIO: Talent Search	Institutions of higher education; nonprofits may collaborate
TRIO: Upward Bound	Institutions of higher education; nonprofits may collaborate
TRIO: Upward Bound/Math Science	Institutions of higher education; nonprofits may collaborate
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	Public schools and local education agencies
Welfare to Work Grants to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations	Tribes and Alaska Native Regional entities
Welfare to Work Grants to States and Localities	States
Workforce Investment Act	States; local workforce investment boards are subgrantees
Youth Opportunity Grants	Local workforce investment boards

APPENDIX C. FEDERAL PROGRAMS LISTED BY SERVICE DOMAIN TYPE OF FEDERAL FUNDING

The following chart cross-references the federal programs included in Table 2 by their service domains (out-of-school time activities; community supports; infrastructure, and community development) and type of federal funding (entitlement; formula/block grants; discretionary program grants; demonstration grants; and loans and loan guarantees).

A. FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME ACTIVITIES

Entitlements

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- National School Lunch Program: Afternoon Snacks
- School Breakfast Program
- Summer Food Service Program

Formula/Block Grants

- Abstinence Education
- Byrne Formula Grant Program
- Child Care Development Block Grant: State's Program
- Child Welfare Services — State Grants (Title IV-B)
- Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
- Community Services Block Grant
- Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program
- Education for Homeless Children and Youth: Grants for State and Local Activities
- Even Start: State Education Agencies
- Independent Living
- Job Training Partnership Act Summer Youth Program
- Job Training Partnership Act Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Allocation to States
- Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)
- Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program
- National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: State Grants
- School-to-Work Programs
- Social Services Block Grant
- Special Education: Grants to States
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

The categorization of programs by funding type in this table differs slightly from that in Table 2. The entitlement programs shown in this table are listed as formula or block grants in Table 2. The Catalogue of Domestic Assistance does not use the term "entitlement." However, we have included it here to highlight those federal programs that provide services to all individuals and/or families that meet the statutory eligibility requirements.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Welfare-to-Work Grants to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
- Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities
- Workforce Investment Act

Discretionary/Program Grants

- AmeriCorps
- Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth
- Bilingual Education: Comprehensive School Grants
- Bilingual Education: Program Development and Implementation Grants
- Bilingual Education: Program Enhancement Grants
- Boys and Girls Clubs of America
- Child Care Access Means parents in Schools Program
- Children, Youth and Families At-Risk Initiative State Strengthening Projects
- Community-Initiated Prevention Interventions
- Community Technology Centers Program
- Continuum of Care — Supportive Housing Program
- Drug-Free Communities Support Program
- Drug Prevention Program
- Economic Development and Support Services Program
- Environmental Education Grants Program
- Environmental Justice Small Grants Program
- Even Start: Family Literacy Initiatives Grants
- Family and Community Violence Prevention Program
- Federal Work-Study Program
- Foster Grandparents Program
- Gang-Free Schools and Communities: Community-Based Gang Intervention
- Gear Up: State Grants and Partnership Grants
- Goals 2000: Parental Assistance Program
- Healthy Tomorrows Partnership for Children Program
- Inexpensive book Distribution Program
- Job Corps
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Special Emphasis
- Juvenile Mentoring Program
- Learn and Serve America: Higher Education
- Learn and Serve America: School and Community-Based Programs
- National Communities in Schools Community Development Program
- National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership
- National Youth Sports Program Fund
- Corporation for National Service Planning and Program Development Grants
- Quality Child Care Initiative
- Reading Excellence Program
- Recreational Program for Individuals with Disabilities
- Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: National Programs

- Safe Schools/Healthy Students
- School Action Grant Program
- School-to-Work Programs
- School-to-Work: Registered Apprenticeship
- Technology Opportunities Program
- Transitional Living for Homeless Youth
- Tribal Youth Program
- TRIO: Educational Opportunity Centers
- TRIO: Talent Search
- TRIO: Upward Bound
- TRIO: Upward Bound/Math Science
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- Weed and Seed Program
- Youth Opportunity Grants
- Youthbuild

Demonstration Grants

- Adolescent Family Life: Demonstration Projects
- Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth
- Safe Start
- Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants

B. FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

Entitlements

- Medicaid
- Foster Care (Title IV-E)

Formula/Block Grants

- Abstinence Education
- Byrne Formula Grant Program
- Child Welfare Services — State Grants (Title IV-B)
- Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: State's Program
- Community Services Block Grant
- Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program
- Education for Homeless Children and Youth: Grants for State and Local Programs
- Even Start: State Education Agencies
- Family Violence Prevention and Services: Grants for Battered Women's Shelters: Grants to States and Indian Tribes
- Independent Living
- Job Training Partnership Act Summer Youth Program
- Job Training Partnership Act Year-Round Training and Employment Programs for Youth

- Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Allocation to States
- Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)
- Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program
- Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Title IV-B, subpart 2
- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities: State Grants
- School-to-Work Programs
- Social Services Block Grant
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Welfare-to-Work Grants to Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
- Welfare-to-Work Grants to States and Localities
- Workforce Investment Act

Discretionary/Program Grants

- AmeriCorps
- Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth
- Boys and Girls Clubs of America
- Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities
- Children, Youth and Families At-Risk Initiative (CYFAR) State Strengthening Projects
- Children's Health Insurance Partnership Grants
- Children's Health Protection
- Community Development Work-Study Program
- Community Health Centers
- Community Services Block Grant Discretionary Awards
- Community Health Centers
- Community-Initiated Prevention Interventions
- Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
- Community Services Block Grant: Discretionary Awards
- Continuum of Care — Supportive Housing Program
- Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth
- Drug-Free Communities Support Program
- Economic Development and Supportive Services Program
- Even Start: Family Literacy Initiatives
- Family and Community Violence Prevention Program
- Federal Work-Study Program
- Gear Up: State Grants and Partnership Grants
- Foster Grandparent Program
- Gang-Free Schools and Communities: Community-Based Gang Intervention
- Goals 2000: Parent Assistance Program
- Healthy Schools, Healthy Communities
- Healthy Tomorrows Partnership for Children Program
- Inexpensive Book Distribution Program

- Job Corps
- Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Special Emphasis
- Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP)
- Learn and Serve America: Higher Education
- Learn and Serve America: School- and Community-Based Programs
- National Communities in Schools Community Development Program
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families
- Public Housing: Tenant Opportunities Program
- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants
- Quality Child Care Initiative
- Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS)
- Retired and Senior Volunteer Program
- Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities: National Programs
- Safe Schools/ Healthy Students
- School Action Grant Program
- School-to-Work Programs
- School-to-Work Registered Apprenticeship
- Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants
- Technology Opportunities Program
- Transitional Living for Homeless Youth
- Tribal Youth Program
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- Weed and Seed Program
- Youth Opportunity Grants
- Youthbuild

Demonstration Grants

- Adolescent Family Life: Demonstration Projects
- Demonstration Grants for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among High-Risk Populations
- Domestic Child Labor Initiative Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Youth
- Drug Prevention Demonstration Program
- Minority Community Health Coalition Demonstration
- Safe Start
- Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants

C. FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME AND COMMUNITY SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

Entitlements

- Medicaid
- Foster Care (Title IV-E)

Formula/Block Grants

- Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: State's Program
- Community Services Block Grant
- Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Discretionary/Program Grants

- Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative
- Community Technology Centers Program
- Job Access and Reverse Commute Program/Access to Jobs
- Livable Communities Initiative
- Technology Opportunities Program
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Youth Opportunity Grants
- Youthbuild

Loans and Loan Guarantees

- Certified Development Companies (504 Loan Program)
- Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees
- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
- Community Express Smaller Business Loans
- Community Reinvestment Act

D. FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Formula/Block Grants

- Community Development Block Grants: Entitlement Grants
- Community Development Block Grants: State's Program

Discretionary/Program Grants

- Community Development Block Grants: Economic Development Initiative
- Community Outreach Partnership Center Program
- Community Services Block Grant: Discretionary Awards
- Economic Development: Planning Program for States and Urban Areas
- Economic Development and Supportive Services Program
- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants
- Weed and Seed Program

Loans and Loan Guarantees

- Certified Development Companies (504 Loan Program)
- Community Development Block Grants: Section 108 Loan Guarantees
- Community Development Financial Institutions Fund
- Community Express Smaller Business Loans
- Community Facilities Loan Program
- Community Reinvestment Act
- Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Initiative
- Microloan Program
- Revolving Loan Funds
- 7(a) Loan Guarantee Program

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following pages contain a listing of publications and organizations that can provide further information on planning and financing OST/CS programs. The organizations listed are included because they work in collaboration with OST/CS programs or develop and provide information on OST/CS programs.

PUBLICATIONS

Children and Youth Funding Report. Available from: 8204 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (800) 666-6380.

Dryfoos, Joy G. *Full-Service Schools. A Revolution in Health and Social Services for Children, Youth, and Families.* San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1994. Available at local bookstores.

The Finance Project. *A Handbook for Successful Public-Private Partnerships.* 1999. Available from The Finance Project, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 628-4200. Information available online at www.financeproject.org

The Finance Project. *Money Matters. A Guide to Financing Quality Education and Other Children's Services.* January 1997. Available from The Finance Project, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 628-4200. Information available online at www.financeproject.org.

Melaville, Atelia, and Martin Blank. *Learning Together: The Developing Field of School-Community Initiatives.* September 1998. Institute for Educational Leadership and National Center for Community Education in partnership with the Center for Youth Development and Policy Research and Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. Available from the Mott Foundation, 1200 Mott Foundation Building, Flint, MI 48502-1851. Also available online at www.infocenter@mott.org or by calling 1-800-645-1766.

Mitchell, Anne, Louise Stoney and Harriet Dichter. *Financing Child Care in the United States.* 1997. The Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Available only online at www.pewtrusts.com/Frame.cfm?Framesource=Pubs/publications.cfm

The National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth. *A Guide to Implementing Research and Demonstration Grants for the Family and Youth Services Bureau.* March 1995. Available online at www.ncfy.com/pubs.htm.

The National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth. *Resource Development for Youth Service Professionals.* February 1998. Available online at www.ncfy.com/pubs.htm.

National Community Education Association. *Funding Sources for Community Education and Schools.* 1999. Available from the National Community Education Association, 3929 Old Lee Highway, Suite 91-A, Fairfax, VA 22030-2401, (703) 359-8973. Information available online at www.ncea@ncea.com.

The National Community Education Association, the U.S. Department of Education, Policy Studies Associates, Inc., and The American Bar Association, Division of Public Education. *Keeping Schools Open as Community Learning Centers: Extending Learning in a Safe, Drug-Free Environment Before and After School.* 1998. Available through the Partnership for Family Involvement in Education, 600 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-8173, 1-800-USA-LEARN, or online at www.ed.gov.

Stebbins, Helene. *Improving Services for Children in Working Families*. 1998. National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families. Available from NGA's Center for Best Practices, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 267, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 624-5300, online at www.nga.org/cbp/center.asp.

Stoney, Louise. *Looking Into New Mirrors: Lessons for Early Childhood Finance and System-Building*. October 1998. Horizons Initiative. Available online at www.nccic.org.

U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Justice. *Safe and Smart: Making the After-School Hours Work for Kids*. May 1998. Available online at www.ed.gov and www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm. For information, contact the U.S. Department of Education's Partnership for Family Involvement in Education, 600 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20202-8173, 1-800-USA-LEARN.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Administration. *Child Care & Medicaid: Partners for Healthy Children. A Guide for Child Care Programs*. June 1998. Publication No. HCFA 02147. Available through the Health Care Financing Administration, 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244-1850.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Building Communities Together: Federal Programs Guide*. Available from HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development EZ/EC Initiative, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 7130, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-6339.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. *FY 2000 SuperNOVA*. Available online at www.hud.gov/fundsavl.html.

U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. 1998 Report to Congress*. May 1999. Available from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by phone: 1-800-638-8736; fax: (301) 519-5212; or by e-mail: puborder@ncjrs.org.

U.S. Government Printing Office. *The Federal Register*. Available online at www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html. Also available at some public libraries.

ORGANIZATIONS

Al-Anon/Alateen Family Group Headquarters, Inc.
1600 Corporate Landing Parkway
Virginia Beach, VA 23454
(757) 563-1600
(757) 563-1655 (fax)
www.al-anon.org

Al-Anon is a worldwide fellowship of relatives and friends of alcoholics who share their experiences to solve common problems. Alateen is sponsored by Al-Anon and is specifically for young people who are affected by alcoholism in their parents, relatives, and/or friends.

Beacons Adaptation Program
Fund for the City of New York
121 6th Avenue
New York, NY 10013
(212) 925-6675
www.fcny.org

The Beacons community school model is one of four model adaptations [illegible]ed by the Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund. The Beacons began in 1991 as part of a coordinated anti-drug strategy in New York City. The Department of Youth Services initially funded ten programs; today, there are more than 76 sites throughout the city. DWRD is funding four Beacons sites throughout the country in Denver, CO; Minneapolis, MN; Oakland, CA; and Savannah, GA.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America
230 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 567-7000
www.bbbsa.org

Big Brothers/Big Sisters encompasses 500 agencies in all 50 states, providing one-to-one mentoring relationships between caring adults and children at risk.

Boys and Girls Clubs of America
1230 West Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 8151-5765
www.boysandgirlsclubs.org

Boys and Girls Clubs provide programs and activities for young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances after school, on weekends, and during the summer. The program serves nearly 3 million boys and girls through 886 local organizations in over 2,000 club facilities in all 50 states.

Bridges to Success
United Way of America
701 N. Fairfax Street
Alexandria, VA
(703) 836-7112
www.uwa.unitedway.org

Bridges to Success began in 1991 in Indianapolis as a partnership between the United Way of Central Indiana and the Indianapolis Public Schools. It began with six schools and has since expanded to 28. WRD is funding seven BTS sites: Flint, MI; Greensboro, NC; Jacksonville, FL; Mesa, AZ; Missoula, MT; Philadelphia, PA; and Providence, RI.

Camp Fire, Inc.
4601 Madison Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64112
(816) 756-1950
www.campfire.org

Camp Fire, Inc. provides coeducational programming for approximately 667,000 boys and girls from birth to age 21 through 125 councils in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Activities include self-reliance and service-learning classes; camping and environmental education; child care; clubs and mentoring opportunities; and leadership development.

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
1200 Mott Foundation Building
Flint, MI 48502
(810) 238-5651
www.mott.org and
www.ed.gov/offices/OERI/21stCCL

The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation's work in community education began in 1935 in Flint, MI, as an attempt to use school facilities more fully for learning and recreation programs for youth and adults. The Foundation has pledged up to $55 million over five years to provide technical assistance for the 21st Century Learning Centers supported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Child Care Action Campaign
330 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10001
(212) 239-0138
www.usakids.org

The Child Care Action Campaign is a national organization that works to increase the quantity and improve the quality of child care so that children can reach their fullest potential.

Children's Defense Fund
25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 662-3544
www.childrensdefense.org

The Children's Defense Fund is a nonprofit research and advocacy organization that exists to provide a strong and effective voice for children. CDF's goal is to provide education on the needs of children and to encourage investment in children's programs to prevent illness, school dropouts, teen pregnancy, or delinquency.

Coalition for Community Schools
Institute for Educational Leadership
1001 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 822-8405
www.iel.org

The Coalition for Community Schools is a new coalition of organizations that support the community school movement.

Communities in Schools, Inc.
1199 North Fairfax Street, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22313
(703) 519-8999
www.cisnet.org

Communities in Schools's mission is to champion the connection of needed community resources with schools to help young people learn, stay in school, and prepare for life. The organization achieves its objectives by supporting a nationwide, independent network of more than 141 local and 17 state offices serving 1,100 schools across the country.

Community Schools Adaptation
Children's Aid Society
105 East 22nd Street
Suite 102
New York, NY 10010
(212) 949-4921

The Community Schools model was created in 1989 in the Washington Heights neighborhood of New York City when the Children's Aid Society forged an alliance with the New York City Board of Education to create a community school. Community schools are founded on the principle that children's educational success, health, and well-being cannot be separated from that of their families and other community residents. There are now a total of eight community schools in upper Manhattan, and the Wallace-Reader Digest Funds are funding sites in three cities: Long Beach, CA; Boston, MA; and Salt Lake City, UT.

Cooperative Extension Service
4-H Programs
www.4h-usa.org/4h/4h_org.htm

The Cooperative Extension Service, a collaboration that includes the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES), an agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the 105 land-grant universities (in every state and territory) and more than 3,500 county/city offices, sponsors 4-H clubs for children and youth. Prior to 1960, 4-H clubs were concentrated in rural communities, and activities focused on agriculture and home economics. Today, however, 4-H clubs can be found in urban, as well as rural, communities, and their activities encompass a wide range of interests, including photography, dog care and training, small pets, rocketry, aerospace, the environment, computers, and many more.

Corporation for National Service
1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606-555
www.cns.gov

The Corporation for National Service was created in 1993 when the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 was signed into law expanding opportunities for Americans to serve their communities. The Corporation administers the AmeriCorps Program, which includes VISTA, as well as the National Senior Service Corps and Service Learning programs.

Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO)
One Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20001-14131
(202) 408-5505
www.ccsso.org

CCSSO is a nonprofit organization composed of public officials who lead the departments responsible for elementary and secondary education in the states, territories, and the District of Columbia. Its Resource Center on Educational Equity was established to provide services to ensure equitable and high-quality education for all students, especially minorities, girls, students with disabilities, limited English-proficient students, and low-income students.

Families and Work Institute
330 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10001
(212) 465-2044
www.familiesandwork.org

The Families and Work Institute is a nonprofit research and planning organization committed to developing new approaches for balancing the changing needs of America's families with the continuing need for workplace productivity. The Institute conducts policy research on a broad range of issues related to the changing demographics of the workforce and operates a national clearinghouse on work and family life.

The Finance Project
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-4200
www.financeproject.org

The mission of The Finance Project is to support decision making that produces and sustains good results for children, families, and communities. The Finance Project develops and disseminates information, knowledge, tools, and technical assistance for improved policies, programs, and financing strategies.

National Center for Schools and Communities
Fordham University
33 West 60th Street
New York, NY 10010
(212) 636-6699
www.fordham.edu/gse/facil.htm#school

Together with the Children's Aid Society, Fordham University's National Center for Schools and Communities sponsors the WRD's community schools initiative by providing technical assistance, support, and oversight to the three WRD-funded sites, as well as to other communities interested in the community school model. The mission of the Center is to expand the number of extended-service schools.

The National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC)
243 Church Street, NW
Second Floor
Vienna, VA 22180
(800) 616-2242
www.nccic.org

The NCCIC was established by the Child Care Bureau to complement, enhance, and promote child care linkages and to serve as a mechanism for supporting quality, comprehensive services for children and families. The Information Center maintains a large database of resources, including current research, and government and other publications of use to the child care field, and an extensive listing of national organizations. NCCIC publishes the Child Care Bulletin, which focuses on various issues in the child care field.

National Conference of State Legislatures
1560 Broadway
Suite 700
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 830-2200
www.ncsl.org

NCSL is a bipartisan organization dedicated to serving the lawmakers and staffs of the nation's 50 states, its commonwealths, and territories. The Conference is a source for research, publications, consulting services, meetings, and seminars. The Conference tracks and provides information and technical assistance to state legislators and their staffs pertinent to OST/CS.

National Governors' Association
Center for Best Practices
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 624-5300
www.nga.org

The National Governors' Association is a bipartisan national organization of, by, and for the nation's governors. Through the NGA, the governors identify priority issues and deal collectively with issues of public policy and governance at both the national and state levels. The NGA's Center for Best Practices provides technical assistance to the states on out-of-school time policy and programs.

National Institute on Out-of-School Time (NIOST)
Center for Research on Women
Wellesley College
106 Central Street
Wellesley, MA 02481
(781) 283-2547
www.wellesley.edu/WCW/CRW/SAC

NIOST's mission is to improve the quantity and quality of out-of-school time programs through collaborative work with communities, individuals, and organizations, and to raise the level of public awareness about the importance of children's out-of-school time. NIOST concentrates its efforts in four areas: research; education and training; consultation; and program development.

National School-Age Care Alliance (NSACA)
1137 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02142
(617) 298-5012
www.nsaca.org

NSACA is a national membership organization of individuals who work in the area of out-of-school time care and organizations that support out-of-school time programs. NSACA's mission is to support professionals to provide quality programs for school-age children and youth during their out-of-school time through training and technical assistance to individuals and groups, promoting standards for the school-age care profession and by advocating on behalf of those professionals and the children they serve.

WEPIC Replication Project
Penn Program for Public Service
University of Pennsylvania
3440 Market Street, Suite 440
Philadelphia, PA 19104-3325
(215) 898-0240

The West Philadelphia Improvement Corps (WEPIC) was founded in 1985 by faculty and students at the University of Pennsylvania as a Job Corps program and has evolved into a program of 15 university-assisted community schools. The Penn Program for Public Service serves as the WRD intermediary to provide technical assistance, support, and oversight to the WRD-funded WEPIC expansion sites.

Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds (WRDF)
2 Park Avenue
23rd Floor
New York, NY 10016
(212) 251-9700
www.wallacefunds.org

The mission of the WRD Funds is to foster improvement in the quality of educational and career development opportunities for school-age youth, and to increase access to improved services for young people in low-income communities. To this end, the Funds support programs designed to strengthen youth services in elementary and secondary schools, in community-based organizations, and through school/community collaborations.

YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
312-977-0031
www.ymca.net

The nation's 2,283 YMCAs are the largest not-for-profit community service organizations in America, working to meet the health and social service needs of 16.9 million men, women, and children in 10,000 communities. Ys are for people of all faiths, races, abilities, ages, and incomes. The YMCA is one of the nation's largest providers of out-of-school time care.

YWCA of the USA
350 Fifth Avenue, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10118
(212) 273-7800
www.ywca.org

The YWCA is the nation's oldest and largest women's membership movement in the United States. Its mission is to empower women and girls and to eliminate racism. It is also the nation's largest nonprofit provider of child care services, with 750,000 children participating in child care and after-school programs annually.

ABOUT THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project is a non-profit policy research, technical assistance, and information organization whose mission is to support decision making that produces and sustains good results for children, families, and communities. Since its establishment in 1994, The Finance Project has become an unparalleled resource on issues and strategies surrounding welfare reform and the financing of education and other supports and services for children, families, and communities. Over the last five years, The Finance Project has:

- Developed a strong empirical knowledge base on how financing arrangements affect the quality and accessibility of education and other supports and services for children and families, and the capacity of communities to provide safe, nurturing environments for children and families;
- Outlined promising strategies and produced policy tools for pursuing improvements in financing through broad-based systemic reform, as well as through more incremental steps to address particular problems in current systems;
- Developed the capability to provide technical assistance on relevant financing and sustainability strategies to "reform ready" states and communities engaged in efforts to align their financing systems with their policy and program reform agendas; and
- Disseminated widely the knowledge, information, tools, and learnings its has developed or acquired through its work and supported and nurtured relevant networks of professionals, policy makers, and state and community leaders as they work to develop and implement welfare reform and a range of promising initiatives for children and families in communities across the country.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project's work is organized into five interrelated activity areas. The activities represent a continuum from those that are most diffuse and aimed at informing and providing information and tools to a wide range of researchers, policy makers and practitioners, to those directed at particular target audiences. The five activity areas also represent a cycle of information development and sharing that guides The Finance Project's selection of projects.

Knowledge Development. The Finance Project's knowledge development activities encompass primary research, synthesis of other research, analysis, and convening of experts in a number of formats, including working groups and structured conversations. These activities are aimed at:

- understanding the context for and new developments in policy and programs;
- developing frameworks for considering or evaluating policy and program reforms; and
- exploring the potential benefits and drawbacks of implementing various policy or program options as well as the opportunities and challenges to doing so.

Examples include past and ongoing work in mapping and tracking state and local expenditures and uses of federal funds, the systematic examination of key issues relating to welfare reform and welfare-to-work, and examining past and potential uses of block grants.

Policy and Tool Development. The Finance Project's policy and tool development activities involve translating knowledge into forms that are most helpful for policy makers and program officials to use in making decisions and taking action. It includes the development of policy options and of tools for analysis or implementation. Such tools may take the form of:

- guides to reform options and further resources,
- toolkits that lay out and assist users with planning and implementation steps, and
- the provision of generic planning documents or materials that can be applied or tailored to the circumstances of particular communities.

Examples of policy related products include the Issue Notes series developed by the Welfare Information Network, which examines key policy choices and describes relevant research and promising practices; the guide to policy options Money Matters: A Guide to Financing Quality Education and Other Children's Services; and the legislative toolkit Building Strong Communities: Crafting a Legislative Foundation.

Brokering Information. The Finance Project also works to provide access to the information needed to help states and communities make sound policy and implementation decisions. These activities include:

- the collection of policy analysis, research, tools, technical assistance resources, and promising practices from a wide range of individuals and organizations;
- the organization and presentation of those resources in a manner that makes them easily accessed and understood; and
- the dissemination of those resources through publications, inquiry systems, or the Internet.

Materials produced by The Finance Project are an important component of the information collected and disseminated, but the strength of this function is in its ability to collect and organize materials that cut across traditional program or organizational lines. The clearinghouse functions of the Welfare Information Network are prime examples of brokering information. They include the maintenance of a computer based clearinghouse of technical assistance resources, a database of promising practices, and an electronic cooperative inquiry system for state officials.

Technical Assistance. In many cases, producing new knowledge, developing policy and implementation tools, and providing access to needed information is still not enough to ensure that decision makers can effectively use available information. State and community leaders may need more direct technical assistance to apply the relevant information in the context of their particular state or community. The Finance Project has been approached frequently by foundations and state and community leaders seeking technical assistance in developing, implementing, or sustaining policy and program reforms in particular states and communities or for a network of grantees. Current major technical assistance contracts include:

- a grant from the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds to provide technical assistance on financing and sustainability for two of the foundation's out-of-school time initiatives; and
- the Child Care Partnership Project, a technical assistance effort funded by the U.S. Child Care Bureau to develop information and tools that will assist state child care administrators and others to develop public-private partnerships for child care.

Program Management. Program management involves helping to ensure the success of innovative policies or programs by managing an entire initiative or group of initiatives for a foundation funder or group of funders. In this intermediary role between initiative funders and grantees, The Finance Project engages in functions such as monitoring grantees on behalf of the funder(s), coordinating activities between the funder(s) and the grantees, and convening forums such as network retreats and advisory panels for an initiative. Examples of program management activities include the following:

- The Finance Project is currently the program manager for Carnegie Corporation's Starting Points initiative, which is focused on building systems of supports and services for young children and their families.
- The Welfare Information Network provides ongoing staff support for the Grantmakers in Income Security Task Force (GIST), an affinity group of foundation staff interested in grant making around income security issues related to low-income individuals and families.

For more information about The Finance Project and its activities, please contact:

Cheryl D. Hayes or Barry Van Lare, Executive Directors

The Finance Project
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
202/628-4200
202/628-4205 (Fax)
info@financeproject.org (E-mail)

206

RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE FINANCE PROJECT

The Finance Project has produced a broad array of publications and information resources to assist in the development and implementation of strategies to improve the financing and delivery of services for children and families (including low-income families). These resources are listed on the following pages within the categories of:

- Financing Supports and Services for Children and Families
- Achieving Better Results for Children, Families, and Communities
- Building Stronger Community Systems
- Resources from the Welfare Information Network
- Other Information Resources

The Finance Project resources take several forms, including Working Papers, Policy Guides, Strategy Briefs, Issue Notes, Resources for Welfare Decisions, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ). The price to obtain each resource is noted on the attached list. All of the Finance Project materials listed here can be downloaded from our websites: www.financeproject.org and www.welfareinfo.org. To order print copies, please indicate the number of copies desired of each, complete the order form on the last page, and send the form with a check or money order to:

The Finance Project
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW — Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005

Discounts are available for orders of quantities larger than 10.

Document Title	***Number of Copies***	***Price Each***	***Total***
Financing Supports and Services for Children and Families			
WORKING PAPERS			
Building for the Future: A Guide to Facilities Loan Funds for Community-Based Child and Family Services by Carl Sussman (December 1999)	______	@ $15.00	________
Using Tobacco Settlement Revenues for Children's Services: State Opportunities and Actions by Lee Dixon, Patrick Johnson, Nicole Kendell, Carol Cohen and Richard May (October 1999)	______	@ $15.00	________
Financing Services for Young Children and Their Families: New Directions for Research, Development, and Demonstration (June 1998)	______	@ $15.00	________
Revenue Generation in the Wake of Welfare Reform: Summary of The Pilot Learning Cluster on Early Childhood Finance (August 1997)	______	@ $15.00	________
Financing Services for Young Children and Their Families: Meeting the Challenges of Welfare Reform by Cheryl D. Hayes (March 1997)	______	@ $15.00	________

Federal Tax Reform: A Family Perspective by Michael J. McIntyre and C. Eugene Steuerle [Report and Executive Summary] (July 1996)		@ $15.00	
The Property Tax in the 21st Century by Hal Hovey (May 1996)		@ $15.00	
The Effects of Economic and Demographic Changes on State and Local Budgets by Sally Wallace (December 1995)		@ $15.00	
The Budget Enforcement Act: Implications for Children and Families by Karen Baehler (November 1995)		@ $15.00	
Issues and Challenges in State and Local Finance by Therese J. McGuire (November 1995)		@ $15.00	
Toward State Tax Reform: Lessons From State Tax Studies by Therese J. McGuire and Jessica E. Rio (November 1995)		@ $15.00	
Legal Issues and Constraints Affecting Finance Reform for Education and Related Services by Thomas Triplett (November 1995)		@ $15.00	
State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: The Fiscal Challenges Ahead by Martin E. Orland and Carol E. Cohen (November 1995)		@ $15.00	
State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: Profiles of the 50 States by Steven D. Gold, Deborah A. Ellwood, Elizabeth I. Davis, David S. Liebschutz, Sarah Ritchie, Martin E. Orland, and Carol E. Cohen (October 1995)		@ $15.00	
State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: Case Studies of Financing Innovations by Ira M. Cutler, Alexandra Tan, and Laura Downs (September 1995)		@ $15.00	
Dollars and Sense: Diverse Perspectives on Block Grants and the Personal Responsibility Act (Joint publication of The Finance Project and the American Youth Policy Forum and The Policy Exchange of the Institute for Educational Leadership) (September 1995)		@ $15.00	
Rethinking Block Grants: Toward Improved Intergovernmental Financing for Education and Other Children's Services by Cheryl D. Hayes, with assistance from Anna E. Danegger (April 1995)		@ $15.00	
Securing Equal Educational Opportunities: Past Efforts and the Challenges Ahead by Alexandra Tan and Martin E. Orland (February 1995)		@ $15.00	

Spending and Revenue for Children's Programs by Steven D. Gold and Deborah A. Ellwood (December 1994)	______	@ $15.00	________
Reform Options for the Intergovernmental Funding System: Decategorization Policy Issues by Sid Gardner (December 1994)	______	@ $15.00	________
School Finance Litigation: A Review of Key Cases by Dore Van Slyke, Alexandra Tan and Martin E. Orland, with assistance from Anna E. Danegger (December 1994)	______	@ $15.00	________

POLICY GUIDES

Building for the Future: A Guide to Facilities Loans Funds for Community Based Child and Family Services by Carl Sussman (December 1999)	______	@ $15.00	________
Money Matters: A Guide to Financing Quality Education and Other Children's Services (January 1997)	______	@ $20.00	________

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES

Financing Supports and Services for Young Children and Their Families: A Guide to Federal Funding Sources and Strategies by Hansine Fisher (April 2000)	______	________
Financing After-School Programs by Robert Halpern, Carol Cohen, and Sharon Deich (April 2000)	______	________
Financing Family Resource Centers: A Guide to Funding Sources and Strategies by Sara Watson and Miriam Westheimer (April 2000)	______	________
Making Space for Children: A Toolkit for Starting a Child Care Facilities Fund by Amy Kershaw (Summer 2000)	______	________

RESOURCES FROM THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME PROJECT

GUIDES

Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives by Nancy D. Reeder (March 2000)	______	@ $20.00	________

STRATEGY BRIEFS

Maximizing Federal Food and Nutrition Funds for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives by Barbara Hanson Langford (February 2000)	______	@ $10.00	________

Using TANF to Finance Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives by Margaret Flynn (October 1999)	______	@ $10.00	________
Creating Local Revenue Sources for Out-of-School Time Initiatives by Barbara Hanson Langford (September 1999)	______	@ $10.00	________

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES

Sustainability Planning Workbook and Self-Assessment Tool (June 2000)	______	________
Strategy Brief on Accessing Tobacco Settlement Revenue (April 2000)	______	________
Financing Out-of-School Time and Community Schools: A Guide to State Funding Sources and Strategies (June 2000)	______	________
Strategy Brief on Creating Facilities Funds for Community School Programs (May 2000)	______	________
Guide to Successful Out-of-School Time Partnerships (June 2000)	______	________
Strategy Brief on Using Medicaid Funds (June 2000)	______	________

Achieving Better Results for Children, Families, and Communities

WORKING PAPERS

A Strategy Map for Results-Based Budgeting: Moving from Theory to Practice by Mark Friedman (September 1996)	______	@ $15.00	________

POLICY GUIDES

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants: Strategic Planning Guide by Anna E. Danegger, Carol E. Cohen, Cheryl D. Hayes, and Gwen A. Holden (January 1999) [Available from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs (800) 638-8736]	______	@ $15.00	________
A Guide to Developing Child and Family Budgets by Mark Friedman and Anna E. Danegger (July 1998)	______	@ $15.00	________
A Guide to Developing and Using Performance Measures by Mark Friedman (May 1997)	______	@ $15.00	________
A Guide to Results and Indicators by Atelia Melaville (May 1997)	______	@ $15.00	________

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES

Using Results to Improve the Lives of Children and Families:
A Guide for Public-Private Child Care Partnerships (April 2000) ______ ______

Building Stronger Community Systems

WORKING PAPERS

Developing Cost Accounting and Decision Support Software for Comprehensive Community-Based Support Systems: Integrated Feasibility Analysis by Robert Harrington and Peter Jenkins with Carolyn Marzke and Carol Cohen (February 1999) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Privatization, Contracting, and Reform of Child and Family Social Services by Sheila B. Kamerman and Alfred J. Kahn (July 1998) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Developing Cost Accounting and Decision Support Software for Comprehensive Community-Based Support Systems: An Analysis of Needs, Interest, and Readiness in the Field by Robert Harrington and Peter Jenkins with Carolyn Marzke and Carol Cohen (June 1998) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Tax Strategies for Community Economic Development by Paul Pryde, Jr. (June 1998) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Financing Strategies to Support Comprehensive, Community-based Services for Children and Families by Mary M. O'Brien, National Child Welfare Resource Center for Organizational Improvement (March 1997) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Building Comprehensive, Community-based Support Systems for Children & Families: A Review of Legislative Examples by Thomas Woods (December 1996) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Beyond Decategorization: Defining Barriers and Potential Solutions to Creating Effective Comprehensive, Community-based Support Systems for Children and Families by Martin E. Orland and Ellen Foley (April 1996) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Creating More Comprehensive, Community-based Support Systems: The Critical Role of Finance by Martin E. Orland, Anna E. Danegger and Ellen Foley (November 1995) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Conceptualizing the Costs of Comprehensive, Community-based Support Systems *for Children* by Jennifer King Rice (November 1995) ______ @ $15.00 ______

Compendium of Comprehensive, Community-based Initiatives: A Look at Costs, Benefits, and Financing Strategies by Cheryl D. Hayes, Elise Lipoff, and Anna E. Danegger (July 1995) ______ @ $15.00 ______

The Role of Finance Reform in Comprehensive Service Initiatives by Ira M. Cutler (December 1994)	______	@ $15.00	________

POLICY GUIDES

Building Strong Communities: Crafting a Legislative Foundation (December 1996)	______	@ $20.00	________

RESOURCES FROM THE STARTING POINTS INITIATIVE

Financing Services for Young Children and Their Families: New Directions for Research, Development, and Demonstration (June 1998)	______	@ $15.00	________
Revenue Generation in the Wake of Welfare Reform: Summary of The Pilot Learning Cluster on Early Childhood Finance (August 1997)	______	@ $15.00	________

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES FROM THE STARTING POINTS INITIATIVE

Dedicated Local Revenue Sources for Early Care and Education Initiatives by Barbara Hanson Langford (April 2000)	______		________
Financing Family Resource Centers: A Guide to Funding Sources and Strategies by Sara Watson and Miriam Westheimer (April 2000)	______		________
Making Space for Children: A Toolkit for Starting a Child Care Facilities Fund by Amy Kershaw (Summer 2000)	______		________

RESOURCES FROM THE CHILD CARE PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

A Guide to Successful Public-Private Partnerships for Child Care	______	no charge	________
Engaging Business Partners: An Employer Toolkit Template	______	no charge	________
Case Studies of Public-Private Partnerships for Child Care (December 1998)	______	no charge	________
Fact Sheets of Public-Private Partnerships for Child Care (December 1998)	______	no charge	________
Profiles of Public-Private Partnerships for Child Care (October 1998)	______	no charge	________

FORTHCOMING RESOURCES FROM THE CHILD CARE PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

Using Results to Improve the Lives of Children and Families: A Guide for Public-Private Child Care Partnerships (Fall 1999)	______		________
A Guide to Engaging Parents in Public-Private Child Care Partnerships (Fall 1999)	______		________
Video on Engaging the Business Community (Fall 1999)	______		________

Resources from the Welfare Information Network

ISSUE NOTES

Collaboration Between the Welfare and Workforce Development Systems by N. Relave (February 2000)	______	no charge	________
Interagency Collaboration and Welfare by T. Sussman (January 2000)	______	no charge	________
Post-Secondary Education Options for Low-Income Adults by P. Friedman (December 1999)	______	no charge	________
Food Stamp Education & Outreach Working to Provide Nutrition Benefits to Eligible Households by V. Wegener (December 1999)	______	no charge	________
Domestic Violence As A Barrier To Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency by H. Sachs (December 1999)	______	no charge	________
Transitional Services For Homeless Families by M. Mullenix (December 1999)	______	no charge	________
Sharing Management and Service Delivery Tools by B. Van Lare and A. Kaplan (November 1999)	______	no charge	________
Moving From Welfare to Work: An Overview of Work Participation Issues by N. Relave (September 1999)	______	no charge	________
Financing School-aged Out-of-school Time Programs with Welfare Funding Sources by A. Kaplan and H. Sachs (August 1999)	______	no charge	________
Community Work Experience and Publicly Funded Jobs-Helping the Hard-to-serve Meet Work Requirements by P. Friedman (July 1999)	______	no charge	________
Children's Health Insurance Program-Outreach and Enrollment by V. Wegener (May 1999)	______	no charge	________
The Use of Sanction Under TANF by J. Kaplan (April 1999)	______	no charge	________
Youth At-Risk of Welfare Dependence by A. Kaplan (February 1999)	______	no charge	________
Serving Welfare Recipients with Disabilities by F. Kramer (January 1999)	______	no charge	________
Promoting Education Among TANF Teens by M. Cohen (December 1998)	______	no charge	________
Welfare Reform's Implications for the Child Welfare System by A. Kaplan (November 1998)	______	no charge	________

Managing the Contracting Process for Results in Welfare Reform by J. Yates (November 1998)	______	no charge	______
Job Retention and Career Advancement for Welfare Recipients by F. Kramer (September 1998)	______	no charge	______
Rural Challenges: Barriers to Self-Sufficiency by A. Kaplan (September 1998)	______	no charge	______
Work Experience and Publicly-Funded Jobs for TANF Recipients by M. Cohen (September 1998)	______	no charge	______
Information Systems and Tools to Support Goals of Self-Suffiency by J. Yates (July 1998)	______	no charge	______
Transportation: The Essential Need to Address the "To" in Welfare-To-Work by A. Kaplan (June 1998)	______	no charge	______
State-funded Pre-Kindergarten Programs by J. Kaplan (June 1998)	______	no charge	______
Post-Secondary Education Under Welfare Reform by M. Cohen (June 1998)	______	no charge	______
At the Front Line: Changing the Business of Welfare Reform by J. Hercik (May 1998)	______	no charge	______
Financial Resources for Care by A. Kaplan (April 1998)	______	no charge	______
The Hard-to-Place: Understanding the Population and Strategies to Serve Them by F. Kramer (March 1998)	______	no charge	______
Partnership with the Faith Community in Welfare Reform by J. Yates (March 1998)	______	no charge	______
Organizational Culture Change in Welfare Reform by J. Hercik (March 1998)	______	no charge	______
Education and Training under Welfare Reform by M. Cohen (March 1998)	______	no charge	______
Father-Child Relationships in Welfare Reform by A. Kaplan (January 1998)	______	no charge	______
Transitional Medical Assistance by J. Kaplan (December 1997)	______	no charge	______
Performance Management in Human Services by J. Yates (October 1997)	______	no charge	______
Domestic Violence and Welfare Reform by A. Kaplan (September 1997)	______	no charge	______
Welfare Reform and Immigrants: Recent Development and a Review of Key State Decisions by F. Kramer (June 1997)	______	no charge	______

Earned Income Disregards by M. Cohen (June 1997)	no charge
Child Support Enforcement and Welfare Reform by J. Yates (May 1997)	no charge
Transportation and Welfare Reform Policy by A. Kaplan (May 1997)	no charge
Teen Parents and Welfare Reform Policy by A. Kaplan (March 1997)	no charge
Privatization and Welfare Reform by J. Yates (February 1997)	no charge
Substance Abuse and Welfare Reform by J. Strawn (January 1997)	no charge

RESOURCES FOR WELFARE DECISIONS

Links to State TANF Plans by M. Mullenix (March 2000)	no charge
Status of TANF-Related Litigation: An Update by J. Kaplan (February 2000)	no charge
Addressing Substance Abuse & Mental Health Barriers to Employment by N. Relave (November 1999)	no charge
State Policies & The TANF Time Limit Clock by J. Kaplan (November 1999)	no charge
Child Care & Transportation as Employment Opportunities for Welfare Recipients by T. Sussman (November 1999)	no charge
Collaborations with Community-Based Organizations to Promote Responsible Fatherhood by Heidi Sachs (October 1999)	no charge
Applicant Diversion by P. Friedman (October 1999)	no charge
State Level Data Resouces on the Web by T. Falb (October 1999)	no charge
Tribal TANF and Welfare-to-Work by V. Wegener (September 1999)	no charge
Housing and Welfare Reform: Strategic Intersections in Place-based Strategies by F. Kramer (August 1999)	no charge
What Happens After Welfare: Tracking the TANF Leavers by F. Kramer (May 1999)	no charge
Promotion of the Earned Income Tax Credit by K. Spalter (April 1999)	no charge
Information Technology Tools for Community-based Organizations by J. Yates (January 1999)	no charge
TANF-related Litigation by J. Kaplan (November 1997)	no charge

Financing Broad-based Community Collaboratives by S. Cates (September 1998)		no charge	
State-only Programs and the TANF Block Grant by J. Kaplan (September 1998)		no charge	
Electronic Benefits Transfer by S. Cates (September 1998)		no charge	
Strategies for Evaluating Welfare Reform at the State and Local Levels by F. Kramer (May 1998)		no charge	
Domestic Violence Update by S. Freed (May 1998)		no charge	
Delivering Human Services Through "Co-Location" and "One-Stop Shopping" by J. Yates (April 1998)		no charge	
Individual Development Accounts by S. Freed (March 1998)		no charge	
Obtaining Health Care Coverage Through Child Support by J. Yates (December 1997)		no charge	
Job Readiness Training, Job Search Assistance and Job Placement by M. Cohen (November 1997)		no charge	
Employer Involvement in Welfare Reform by F. Kramer (November 1997)		no charge	
Child Care and Welfare Reform by A. Kaplan (October 1997)		no charge	
Work Experience Programs for TANF Recipients by M. Cohen (August 1997)		no charge	
Contracting for Performance in Welfare Reform by J. Yates (August 1997)		no charge	

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions from State and Local Agencies About Involving the Faith Community in Welfare Reform by J. Yates (August 1997)		no charge	

Other Information Resources

WEBSITES

The Finance Project:	www.financeproject.org
Welfare Information Network:	www.welfareinfo.org
Child Care Partnership Project:	http://nccic.org/ccpartnerships
Out-of-School Time Project:	www.financeproject.org/osthome.htm
California Welfare Information Clearinghouse:	www.c-wic.org
Illinois Welfare Information Network:	www.iwin.org

216

Mail this form, along with your payment, to:

The Finance Project
1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-4200

or

Visit our website at: www.financeproject.org

Name Title

Affiliation

Address

City State Postal Code

Telephone Fax

Total Number of Publications Ordered

Total Cost

PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO THE FINANCE PROJECT. PREPAID ORDERS ONLY.

Federal Tax ID# 52-184-1608
March 2000